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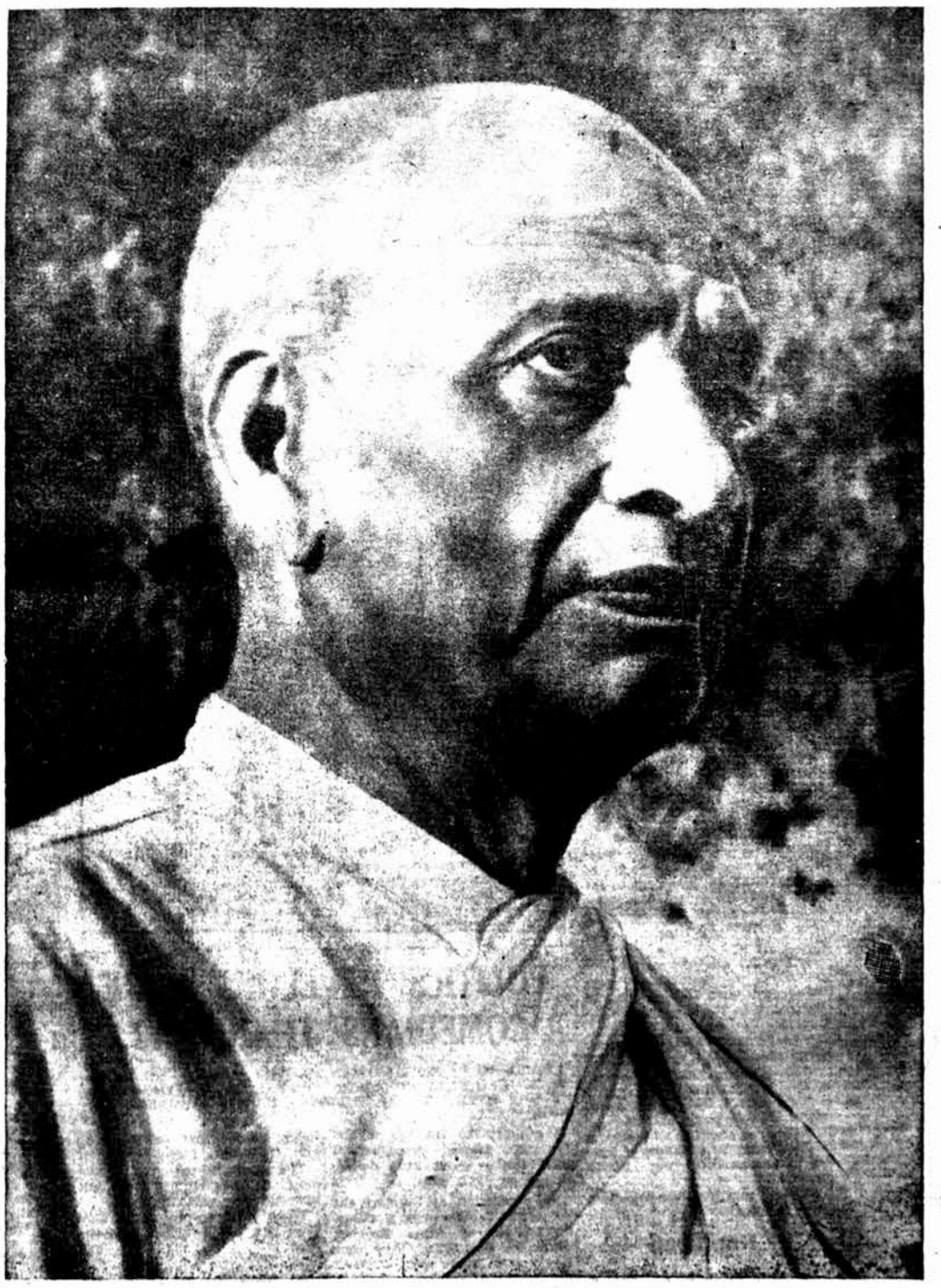
INDIA BADLY MISSES HIM



India observed yesterday the first anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's death. When the general elections are throwing up mushroom parties and strange electoral alliances, the void created by the demise of "Party Boss No. 1" of the Congress is keenly felt.

LID OFF LACCADIVES

SEE PAGE 5

Spiritual Mediums

BY "P"

PEOPLE in many parts of South India appear to employ the SPIRITUAL MEDIUM for many useful purposes. For instance, Mr. V. K. Nataraja Gounder of Coimbatore, consults his dead father Kumaraswamy Gounder, whenever the former has some momentous step to be taken in his family affairs. A lawyer of the same place used to call for the spirit of the late Eardley Norton for advice, when there was a thorny point of law which baffled him.

Then, there are people who, besides consulting astrologers and palmists invoke the spirit of some one to consult as to what the future had in store for them. Even medical advice from eminent men like the late Dr. Rangachari seemed to have been sought through the spiritual mediums! Police officers when confronted with perfect crimes appear to have gone in for aid from the spiritualist.

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One of the cleverest spiritualists who was popularly sought after by people for such purposes was a young man named Sanjivi who died in Coimbatore four months ago in his thirty-fifth year. His father too was a noted spiritualist. Sanjivi never stipulated any fee for his services from any one, but if he was given an honorarium, he never refused to accept it. All the same, he died a poor man. His only wealth was a large collection of books on SPIRITUALISM which numbered five thousand! He knew all the intricate problems associated with his intriguing craft.

He could receive and transmit messages with ease. Sometimes, he invoked a spirit which raised a whirling trumpet to the air and through its mouth came valuable messages.

An army officer had gastric trouble and he wanted to consult the late Dr. Rangachari. The spirit was called in and the Doctor said the patient should not consume alcohol The man pleaded that being a military man, he could hardly observe that restriction Then, the advice was: "At-least restrict it"! Then, a German patent medicine was prescribed and the patient got well.

In another case, Dr. Rangachari prescribed a certain method of operation for a lady's leg. When the Doctor who attended on her was told of it, he at first appeared to laugh it away. But the lady's relatives persisted, and when the Doctor finally carried out the instructions issued by the spirit of Rangachari, the operation and the subsequent treatment proved very beneficial.

Once, Sanjivi invoked the spirit of Napolean Bonaparte. He was asked what he thought of India, after her freedom. Came the spiritual reply:

"You have everything in your country to boast of, except DISCIPLINE amongst your people"!

When the Islamic preacher of ancient times Abu Baker was called in through the medium, he gave out a highly philosophical discourse on the greatness of the KORAN, much of which though amused the listeners, could not be well understood.

The spirit of Madame Sarojini Naidu was called in one day, and her voice reverberated with her usual poetic eloquence, with a final request:

"Will you take this letter I dictate to my husband in Hyderabad?"

The letter started with "Dearest of my heart", so on and so forth. The letter was of course recorded, but was never passed on to Major M. G. Naidu, somehow!

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When spiritualist Sanjivi wanted Gandhiji's spirit to

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WEEK-END FUN

"My dear, he positively reeks of money." "Ah, my favourite perfume".

* *

"My wife never runs round to the neighbours talking scandal" You're on the 'phone, eh?"

* *

"I wish to make a complaint", said a man to a Post Office official. "For some time I have been receiving disagreeable and threatening letters. How can I stop it?" replied the official.

"I think we can help you". "That sort of thing is forbidden by law, you know".

"Oh, good", replied the man in satisfied tones.

"Have you any idea where these letters come from? Do you know who sends them?"

"Oh, yes. They all come from the Income Tax Collector!"

* *

The new minister had asked Eph to lead in prayer. It was Eph's first experience. Twenty minutes passed and he was still praying. The congregation became restless. Finally from one of the deacons came a loud "Amen".

Eph looked up and exclaimed: "Thanks, deacon. That's the word I have been trying to think of ever since I started".

* *

The American lady with the tortoise-shell glasses and the eager manner was making the most of her bus tour of Switzerland which, at that moment, was carrying her through a mountain defile. "Where," she suddenly asked the guide, "do all those enormous rocks come from?".

"The glacier brought them down," he replied.

"But where is the glacier?" she persisted.

"Oh, he's gone back for more rocks," said the guide helpfully

* *

A little Cockney went to his priest in great distress and explained he wanted to get married. He had two young ladies, Maggie and Maria, and he liked them both and couldn't decide which to marry. The priest talked to him and finally told him to go into the church and pray about it.

Five minutes later the door bell rang furiously and the little Cockney, breathless with excitement, said: "Gor blimey, Father, it's a miracle."

"Why, what's the matter" asked the priest.

"Well," explained Cockney. "I thought I'd say a prayer in front of the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, and so I goes up to the Altar and there on the blue cloth in letters of gold it says, 'Ave Maria'!"

* *

A Russian who had managed to get across the Red border was being questioned and searched by the police in his new country.

* *

"What's this?" the police asked, when they found a bottle of pills.

"Oh, that's a cure for headaches", the Russian said.

"And what's this?" they asked about another bottle of pills.

"That's a cure for toothache".

They came to a picture of Stalin and demanded: "But what's this?"

"That," said the Russian, "is a cure for homesickness".

Handicap

A tramp called at a wayside cottage and asked for a little food to help him on his way.

"But you're a big, strong healthy-looking man", said the cottager. "Why don't you do some work?"

"Well, madam," said the tramp, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I'll tell you my trouble. I'm what they call an unhappy medium".

"Unhappy medium!" echoed the other. "What do you mean by that?"

"I'm too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work".

On a cold, dreary day an Indian and white man were making a journey together. The Indian had on no clothing except a blanket, while the white man was bundled up in all the clothes he possessed.

The white man continued to complain about the cold and to wonder why the Indian was not freezing. He said to the Indian, "I don't understand it. With all my clothes I am about to freeze, and you, with only a thin blanket, do not seem to be cold at all".

"Is your face cold?" asked the Indian.

"No, my face is not cold, but I'm just about to freeze everywhere else."

Said the Indian, "Me all face."

* *

The way things sometimes look in Paris is like this:

QUESTION: "What is the difference between a wealthy American and a poor American?"

ANSWER: "A poor American washes his Cadillac himself."

In a small town little is hidden from the knowledge of the general populace. Warren Saunders, who played poker on Saturday nights and faithfully attended church on Sunday morning, learned this fact the hard way when he inadvertently dropped a poker chip in the church contribution box.

Hastening to the vestry after the services, he found Chief Vestryman Mark Linkers counting out the money.

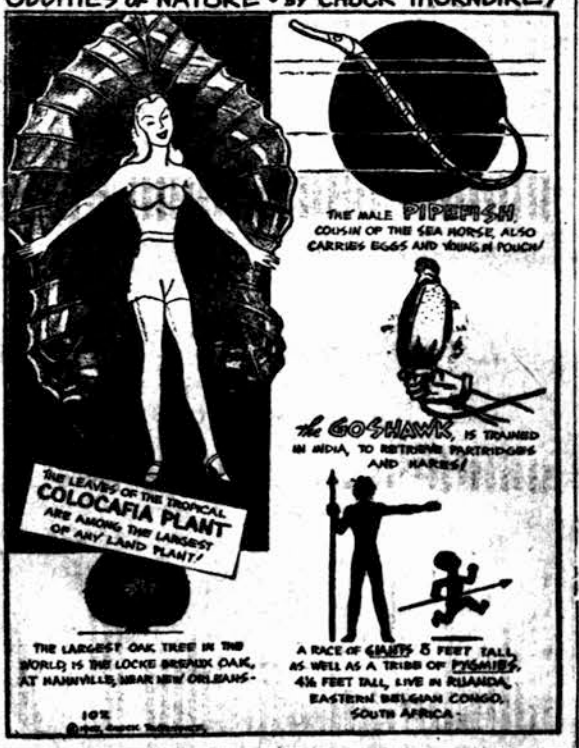
"Mark," said the troubled contributor, "I guess I put some sort of button in the box by mistake this morning. See if you can find it, please."

Linkers poked around until he found the chip.

"Oh, thank you," said Saunders. "I'm glad to get it back. It's a sort of keepsake to remind me of my evil gambling days. Here's half a dollar to take its place."

"Oh, no, you don't," cried Vestryman Linkers. "That's a blue chip and it will cost you five dollars. I know what your game is!"

ODDITIES of NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE


THE MALE PIPEFISH COUSIN OF THE SEA HORSE, ALSO CARRIES EGGS AND YOUNG IN POUCH!
the GOSHAWK, IS TRAINED IN INDIA, TO RETRIEVE PARTRIDGES AND HARES!
THE LEAVES OF THE TROPICAL COLOCAFIA PLANT ARE AMONG THE LARGEST OF ANY LAND PLANT!
THE LARGEST OAK TREE IN THE WORLD IS THE LOCKE BREAUX OAK, AT HAHNVILLE, NEAR NEW ORLEANS-
A RACE OF GIANTS 8 FEET TALL AS WELL AS A TRIBE OF PYGMIES, 4½ FEET TALL, LIVE IN RUANDA, EASTERN BELGIAN CONGO, SOUTH AFRICA-

POLITICS DEVELOPS MORE COMEDIANS THAN T V!

THERE MUST BE A WOMAN IN THE MOON. NO MAN WOULD STAY UP THERE THAT LONG ALONE AND BE OUT EVERY NIGHT, WRITES JIMMY DURANTE IN "CORONET".

I could make the list of the Ten Best-dressed Men—but I don't wanna spend 3,000 dollars a year on moth balls.

My reputation as Jimmy the Well-dressed Man is in jeopardy. I got a pair of Sears Roebuck slacks for Christmas. First time I bent over, Sears and Roebuck dissolved partnership!

Politics is developing more comedians than radio or T V ever did.

A poll was taken to find out how many people see television in bars. The returns were staggering.

A pedestrian is a man with a wife, a daughter, two sons, and a car!

This morning I saw something I hadn't seen in years—a bus driver smiling! It was 10 a.m. and he had already caught three noses in the door.

I know a movie star who will follow anyone that whistles at her. The star's name is Lassie!

The acrobatics at the opera must be horrible. I couldn't understand a void they said.

When it comes to noses, Bob Hope is a retailer—Pam a wholesaler.

My horse is so polite that when he comes to a fence he stops and lets me go over first.

It used to be the television set that got poor reception, but now it's the guy who comes around for the payments.

I've watched new cars made on the assembly line. They start out with little pieces, then they roll down the line and thousands of men and a million dollars' worth of machinery slowly put everything together. Then a woman buys it and five minutes later—back to little pieces again.

Who Commit Murders?

BY AMY SELWYN

COULD you commit murder? Could you offer a young woman a ride in your car and then beat her to death, as Edward L. Gibbs beat Marian Baker in Lancaster, Pennsylvania? writes the author in 'Pageant'.

Or could you shoot your wife and your mother-in-law, the way Dr. Frank H. Lasher of Garden City, New York, did back in 1946? Lasher, at 63, was a nationally prominent surgeon and chief of the ear-nose-throat clinic at a big New York Hospital. The morning of the double murder, Lasher took his car from the garage, as he had done every morning for 20 years. Then he ran into the kitchen of his home, where his wife was preparing breakfast, and fired two shots at her. He turned to his 75-year-old mother-in-law and shot her through the head.

Or could you murder your husband the way Mrs. Geneva Humphrey of New Jersey murdered hers? After an argument this 47-year-old mother of two children tried to run down her husband with the family automobile. He jumped out of the way, so she swung the car around and made for him again. She pinned him against the door of a building and crushed him to death.

The idea of committing murder is too horrible to contemplate. You know, better than you know anything else in the world, that you could never commit so loathsome and terrible an act as murder. You would stake your life on it.

Still—on a Sunday morning in a Chicago suburb, a hardware salesman stabbed his wife with a hunting knife.

Till five minutes before the murder, he had never dreamed he could kill anyone.

An Iowa woman strangled an old school chum. A timid North Dakota housewife bludgeoned her brother-in-law with a coal stoker.

You still may be positive you couldn't kill. But note the following statistics:

According to official FBI records, a murder takes place every 45 minutes. Thirty-six murders are known to occur every day — AND THE MAJORITY OF THE 36 ARE COMMITTED BY PEOPLE WHO HAD NEVER PLANNED OR EXPECTED TO KILL.

Moreover, every day several hundred people try to commit murder but don't succeed. According to the FBI, an average of 250 persons are arrested daily for committing assault with intent to kill.

These statistics don't tell the whole story There are a number of murders and attempts at murder which never reach the FBI. "With reasonable certainty it may be said that several thousand murders pass unrecognized each year," stated a recent editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association. In a few cases, explains the editorial, this is because the murderer leaves absolutely no evidence of foul play. In many cases it's because there is, on the part of local officials, insufficient investigation into the cause of death.

NOTE TOO, THAT MURDER IS A PECULIARLY AMERICAN CUSTOM. THE HOMICIDE RATE HERE IN THE U. S. IS THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD

Per capita, there are 15 times as many murders here as in Canada, 18 times as many murders here as in England, over 20 times as many murders here as in Holland.

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COULD you commit murder?

What kind of people are murderers?

Why do murderers murder?

What kind of people are murdered?

Naturally, no authority claims to give complete and final answers but nearly all agree on this crucial fact: ANYBODY COULD MURDER.

Maybe you've taken it for granted—most people do—that murderus are innately evil, amoral characters without conscience or decency.

Dr. Walter Bromberg, psychia-

(Continued on Page 23)

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ARCHITECT OF NATIONAL SHIPPING

Khatau Pays Tributes To Walchand's Services

GADGIL LAUNCHES "JALAPUSHPA" BY WIRELESS FROM BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REQUESTING the Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, to launch by special communications arrangements from Bombay the s.s. JALAPUSHPA at Visakhapatnam, Shri Dharamsey M. Khatau, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation, Co, paid a tribute to the activities of the Company in building a shipyard, the only one of its kind in the whole of the Indian Ocean region. The occasion marked a milestone in India's shipbuilding enterprise.

Eulogising the services of Shri Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Khatau recalled the pioneer's missionary zeal and the militant battles he fought for Indian shipping against foreign vested interests. He requested Mr. Gadgil to unveil by wireless the bust of the "architect of shipbuilding in India" at Visakhapatnam.

The following is the speech delivered on the occasion:

Hon'ble Shri Gadgil, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Scindia organisation, I have great pleasure in welcoming you all this morning and thanking you for accepting our invitation to attend this function associated with the launching of the eighth, 8,000-tonner built in India. We are particularly indebted to you, Shri Gadgil, for having honoured us this morning with your presence. Your kind response to our invitation is significant of your keen interest in Indian shipbuilding. Our joy would have been all the greater had it been possible for you to visit our Shipbuilding Yard at Visakhapatnam and to launch and bless our ship at the place of her birth.

This is the first of the second lot of three ships which are under construction at our Yard on Government account. She is also the eighth ship of her type to be built in this country. All her predecessors have proved good carriers and are rendering efficient service.

An Achievement

This occasion marks an important milestone in the history of our Shipbuilding enterprise. For, very soon a Government sponsored, new Company, will take over our business of shipbuilding at the Visakhapatnam Yard. May I, therefore, take this opportunity to review briefly the progress of our organisation in the realm of modern shipbuilding in India, which would indicate to a dispassionate observer the scope and extent of our achievement.

The construction of the Yard which as an idea is almost as old as the foundation of the Scindia Company in 1919, began eleven years ago under difficult conditions created by the second-world-war and in the face of controls and shortages of materials, equipment and skilled labour, that have continued even till today. The progress was, moreover, interrupted by enemy bombing and the fear of invasion in 1942 and machinery and equipment had to be dismantled and transferred to Bombay as directed by the Government. Further progress on the construction of the Yard, was resumed in 1943 and completed substantially by 1946.

Building of large ocean-going ships suitable for employment in the coastal trade was commenced in 1946. Up to now, seven 8,000 d.w. ton cargo ships and one small ship for the carriage of unberthed passengers have been completed.

The 56 acre site on which the Yard has been built was selected by the well-known firm of Messrs Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners who are also consulting Engineers to the Government of India. The Yard was also designed by them with the ultimate scope for 8 building berths with the necessary workshops. The Yard has at present 2 berths in operation and a third is almost completed. Though the Yard has so far built only 8,000 ton cargo ships of a standard type, it has capacity to build larger ships upto 550' in length and with a deadweight capacity of about 16,000 tons. The two berths are served by 5 ton Monotower cranes and the third berth when completed will be served by a 35 ton travelling crane which will also be useful for the fourth berth when ready on the other side. There is also a Fitting-out Wharf 1,200 ft. long on which will be erected in the near future a 125 ton Fixed Hammerhead crane for the installation of heavy propelling machinery into the ships. This 125 ton crane, the only crane of its type in India, will also be useful for loading and unloading heavy lifts. With the completion of the third berth, the Yard will have adequate capacity to handle 5 ships simultaneously under construction—three on the slipways and two at the fitting-out wharf.

Welfare Of Workers

We have progressively built-up a force of about 4,000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. As shipbuilding is a specialised industry and to us in this country a new industry in its modern phase the workers are naturally not as skilled and experienced as in highly industrialised countries, where modern shipbuilding has been established for several decades. It has at the same time been observed that these workers have the required aptitude and intelligence to pick up technical skill and efficiency and to acquire proficiency in their respective trades fairly quickly. Foreign experts have commended their work. They are guided by capable Indians holding positions of responsibility on the technical and administrative sides. Among the supervisory and other technical staff, there are 17 men who have been specially trained by the Company in the U.K. in various branches of shipbuilding.

The Management on its part has all along been keen to promote the welfare of its workers. A model Housing Estate costing over Rs. 75 lakhs has been completed with a school, a hospital, a market place, large recreation grounds, water supply, drainage, electricity etc. etc. Service conditions of the Shipyard are very satisfactory. In addition to the liberal wages and dearness allowance, we are giving to our workmen and employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 300/- p.m., statutory benefits, such as leave with pay, first-aid and medical assistance and canteen facilities. We are also giving them on a very reasonable scale non-statutory-benefits, such as provident fund contributions, festival holidays and sick leave with pay, cheap grains, special allowances, educational and recreational facilities, financial contributions to their life insurance premia, salary in lieu of leave, gratuity, etc., etc. The statutory and non-statutory benefits at present come to nearly 5 per cent and 17 per cent respectively of the total annual wage bill.

Drydock Needed

The Bengal Nagpur Railway special siding runs right into the Yard which considerably facilitates the handling of steel from Jamshedpur and various items of materials at handling costs lower than before.

We have in the past drawn the attention of the Government to the great need for a Drydock at Visakhapatnam which would ensure fuller and more economical use of the capacity of the Yard for construction and repairs of both mercantile and naval ships. It will also reduce the cost of construction of ships by doing away with the necessity of sending ships, after fitting out and before delivery, to Calcutta for an adequate inspection of the underwater portions of the hulls. I understand that the National Harbour Board at its second session recently held in Bombay felt convinced of the desirability for construction of a Drydock at Visakhapatnam. Now that the Yard will be taken over by a Government sponsored Company, I hope an early decision will be taken for constructing a suitable Drydock.

We have thus built a Shipyard which is the only one in this country capable of building ocean-going vessels. In fact, this is the only Yard of this type in the whole of the Indian Ocean Region.

The shipbuilding project, has so far been financed entirely by single-handed private enterprise without any financial assistance from the State. We have already invested more than 4 crores of rupees in the yard and in doing so, we have not been actuated by any motives of immediate financial gain for, it was quite obvious that such an industry could not in its very nature be expected to yield any return on capital for some time to come. The Company's objective has been to make its own contribution not merely to the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine but also to the establishment of this allied key industry of shipbuilding which is of the highest national importance.

The Scindia Company has now found itself unable to provide any further finance for the expansion and development of the Yard into an economic unit. As a matter of fact, the large capital so far invested in this enterprise with no return has proved to be a grievous burden on the Company's resources to an extent which has considerably crippled the growth and development of its main business of shipping.

National Asset

You, Sir, are aware of the circumstances under which the Company could no longer finance further shipbuilding work after launching its fourth 8000 ton cargo vessel as also the reasons which influenced the Government of India to place, as a temporary measure, orders for six ships to be built at Visakhapatnam on their account. Three of these six ships have already been delivered at a price which has not merely resulted in no profit to the Company but has not even yielded any interest on the capital invested in this project. We are, however thankful to the Government of India for this arrangement which has kept the Shipyard going so far.

These were undoubtedly stop-gap arrangements and it was essential in the interest of this vital industry that a more permanent and satisfactory policy should be decided upon. I am, therefore, happy to record that the Government in the circumstances have decided to take a major hand in the running and development of this industry by promoting a new Shipbuilding Company, with the object of acquiring and taking over, the business of shipbuilding of the Scindia at its Yard at Visakhapatnam. That the long drawn-out discussions should have reached a satisfactory solution

(Continued On Page 11)

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Founder of Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

MR. DHARAMSEY M. KHATAU Chairman of Scindia's.

Gadgil Sees New Era For Indian Shipping

LAUNCHING s.s. "JALAPUSHPA" at Visakhapatnam from Bombay on Saturday, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Government of India, said:—

"I am very happy to be amongst you all today to participate in this morning's function connected with the launching of the eighth 8,000 ton-ship built by the Scindia organisation in India.

In this enterprise your organisation has played a very important part and, but for it, we would perhaps not have reached the stage at which we so fortunately find ourselves today. May I, go a step further and say that the shipbuilding industry and the name of Shri Walchand Hirachand are inseparable and that but for his foresight and wisdom there would have not been a single Indian-built ocean-going ship today. When the nation was still burdened with the shackles of an alien rule, and when the very thought of an Indian creative effort was a taboo, Shri Walchand Hirachand had the courage amongst other things to launch in those troubled days the enterprise of building ships in India. His has been a battle against overwhelming odds which would have deterred a person of a less heroic mould. To the pioneer of the shipbuilding industry in India, I convey the nation's heartfelt gratitude and I am particularly grateful that to me should have fallen the pleasant duty of performing the unveiling ceremony of his bust at Visakhapatnam. May he be restored to good health soon, so that he may be able to see for himself how a grateful Government and people intend carrying on the noble work, which he and his organisation have singly shouldered so ably and for so long. For, very soon there will come into existence a corporation sponsored and controlled by Government to undertake the business of shipbuilding and in this enterprise the Scindia organisation will be a partner.

The decision that Government should have a majority interest in the new Corporation that we are setting up to run the yard, is an important land mark in the history of the shipbuilding industry in the country, as it marks the beginning of the systematic and planned approach to the whole question of Indian Shipping and of the shipbuilding industry.

The Planning Commission, as you are aware, has provided for a sum of Rs. 12 crores in the draft First Five Year Plan for assisting and acquiring the shipyard at Visakhapatnam which will also go to strengthen the Indian mercantile marine. I foresee therefore, an era of prosperity not only at Visakhapatnam but in the country at large, which depends so vitally, in this world of today, on the goods and goodwill that our ships interchange with the outside world.

It is in this spirit that I have launched the ship "Jalapushpa" today. May she be the symbol of our determination to work as a people united and may God be with her always."

PATTER

By Asude

BEWARE, DR. ROY!

Now, look at what is happening at Calcutta.

"Calcutta, Dec. 1.—The West Bengal Government, in concurrence with the Government of India, have decided to remove from public view all the statues of foreigners in the city of Calcutta.

"In a communication to Dr. Suresh Chandra Das, President of the South Calcutta Congress, Dr. B. C. Roy stated recently that work of removal would start as soon as accommodation for those statues at least temporarily in the museum, Victoria Memorial, or the Belvedere was arranged.

"It has not yet been decided whether the statues will ultimately be despatched to England in accordance with the terms of the Mountbatten agreement or they will be offered as free gifts to the respective home-towns of the marbled dead Britishers."—P.T.I.

Most indiscreet, I think, if not risque of the Doctor. At Election time, too. If he does not have a care even now, he will shortly get what he has been missing.

I do not mind the marbled heroes being removed. Let them, by all means, be replaced by the home-made brand. There will be plenty to choose from,—if you do not mind casting your net wide. Bihar and U. P. can provide quite a few good specimens.

But what about the birds of Calcutta? For, when you come to think of it, statues don't need "accommodation." Birds do. A-Commoda-tion, I mean. I do hope you see what I mean. For over a hundred years, these marbled heroes have provided accommoda-tion for birds,—from generation to generation. They did not cry for "Public Conveniences" or "Cloak-rooms." A good honest British General was good enough to them for all purposes.

And now, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy proposes to remove the seat from under the bird. Is that fair? If Doctors have to live,—as somebody said,—so have birds, or am I wrong? What I fear is that if the Calcutta S.P.C.A. will not take it up, the birds will.

I mean, if the Doctor does not make due provision for the birds before carting the statues away, it may not be safe for him to stand up on a maidan platform without running a certain amount of risk. After all you can't blame a bird-in-need if he looks for a nice bald patch for landing, can you?

* *

You thought I was a doddering old pessimist when I pointed out the difficulties of voting in a previous article, didn't you? Well, what about this?

"More election symbols have been specified here (New Delhi) today by the Election Commission, India, for use in Madras and West Bengal..... These will be in addition to the 26 symbols already notified..... Six additional symbols have been allotted to Madras and West Bengal has been allotted 8 additional symbols".

These are the W.B. Symbols: Umbrella, Lock and Key, Hukkah, Inkpot and Pen, Clock, Scissors Wooden Chair, and Dhol (Drum).

That makes 34. I do not mind the number, for I have often to attend Free Exhibitions at New Delhi. I can see that the "Hukkah" is there as a graceful concession to the Governor. There will, however, be many who will prefer the handier "Scissors" to the homely "Hukkah."

As I said, I do not mind the Picture gallery. What I object to is having to walk on my hands as I enter the booth. You do not see what I mean? You will, when you hear what Asoka Mehta has been saying.

Windsor In Checks

H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor wearing an unusual check sports suit at the French town of Rhin Au on his way to join a hunting party as the guest of the Count of Beaumont in the French Zone of Germany.

"There is a lot of chaos in the country's election machinery and whilst election results are being reeled off day after day, little attention is being given to these lapses..... In a number of polling-booths in Himachal Pradesh, the ballot-boxes of non-Congress candidates were placed upside down....."

Obviously, the thing to do is to emulate the Prime Minister and strike a "Sirshashan" at sight of the gallery. You know, stand on your head. But I cannot stand on my head,—and what is more, I have no wish to even if I could. Not even if it "leads the country to prosperity", to quote the Voting Rules again.

Undoubtedly, there is baos "chaos". And curious "laughter." Desperate humorists are finding "fun" and "pun" and "a joke" in all sorts of places. Mr Rabindranath Aditya raises an objection at Karimgunj during scrutiny that his rival, Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, the former Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca, had been entered in the electoral roll as "female."

Mr. Mukherjee places a corrected copy of the electoral roll on the table and says: "My friend always sees women before his eyes." (Great laughter).

There must be a joke somewhere. Only I cannot quite see it. Must be Age, I suppose.

"A corrected copy", says P.T.I There must have, therefore, been an incorrect copy at an earlier stage. And that copy was obviously not been made by Mr. Aditya but by some myrmidon of the Election Commission. Was he the "friend" of Mr. Mukherjee who saw women before his eyes? Very humorous, of course.

I have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee in the flesh. I would very much like to. Why did the Election clerk put him down as a "female"? Why, Why? I would like to meet that clerk, too. A case for Dr. G. S. Bose, I think. I have come across stranger cases.

* *

Going back to the Prime Minister again, I had always found a touch of "Dear Brutus" in Jawaharlal. But when I heard what he had been saying at Indore, it was not Brutus of whom he reminded me:

"I have not come here as a beggar for your votes, neither am I begging your votes for the Congress. What I want is your love and want you to undermine....."

Now, where had I heard that before? Who said that? Not Brutus, if I remembered aright..... And then the lines came back:

"I speak not to disprove what
Brutus spoke.
But here I am to speak what I
do not know.
You all did love me once, not
without cause.
What cause withholds you then
to vote for me?"

And then there is that noble gesture:

"Alleppey, Nov. 30: Congress President Sri Nehru, who received a purse of Rs. 72582/- during his tour of Travancore-Cochin State, has presented the whole amount together with an additional amount of Rs. 2,500/- to the Central Election Fund."—P.T.I.

Let us say,

"Here is the will, and under
Caesar's seal.
To every Roman citizen he gives
To every several man, seventy-
five drachmas.....
Here was a Caesar! When
comes such another?"

'.....I have not come here as a begger for your votes.....I want your love...." Ave Caesar!

Beauty In Marble

MYSTERY OF VENUS DE MILO

SHE stands in Paris now, her face turned slightly away from the cold northern light which pours in upon her through the window. She is the most famous beauty in the world. Yet she remains an enigma. What is she looking at so seriously? How old is she? Who is she? Nobody knows, though we have a name for her. We call her Venus—Venus of Milo, after her native land. She is a puzzle which neither experts nor the passage of time have solved, writes Nigel Gosling in "Everybody's."

Milo—or Me.os, as it is called in Engl.sh—is one of the Greek islands. At the time our story begins, it was under the rule of the Turk.. Steep, rocky, crowned by a little white-walled town, fringed with olives and lapped by the gentle tides of the Aegean, it seems to the tourist from the north the very embodiment of all his nostalgic dreams. Actually, it offers only a hard and meager life to the peasants who inhabit it. The soil is poor and thin. The sun beats down on it all through the summer. Salt winds sweep across it and shrivel the tender shoots of the crops.

The Find

One day in April, 1820, a peasant called Giorgios Bottonis and his son Antonio were digging away with the mattocks on a little patch of ground high up above the sea. Suddenly, as he tugged at a tough old root, Giorgios was astonished to see the earth fall in, revealing a large hollow. He dropped his mattock and called excitedly to his son.

Between them they quickly cleared away the soil, and soon they were peering into a curious sort of niche, with faintly-coloured walls. At the bottom of it, among a pile of marble fragments, lay the statue of a beautiful woman.

Giorgios was no fool. He had heard of similar finds in other parts of Greece, and of the price paid for them. He hurried home and sent word to the local representative of Western culture, the French consular agent, Monsieur Brest. Together they went off to examine the find.

"The statue is somewhat mutilated" Monsieur Brest has recorded. "The arms are broken, and it is divided into two pieces at the waist." Nevertheless, he was enthusiastic over its beauty, and determined that it should be secured for his country. There were sure to be rival offers and he extracted from Giorgios a promise that the French government should have the first chance at it.

Giorgios and Antonio had managed meanwhile to hoist the upper part of the statue out of the hole and to get it home. Once there, Giorgios propped it up in the stable and locked the door.

Dirty Work

The discovery was promptly reported to the Marquis de Riviere, French ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey. The ambassador was so interested in the story that he decided to send one of his secretaries from Constantinople to Melos to enter on negotiations. Meanwhile, dirty work was going on at Melos. The villain of the piece—from the French point of view—was a certain Greek priest named Oikonomos, who seemed to have been a shrewd and crafty old man. Somehow the story of Giorgios' find reached his ears and, seeing a chance to curry favor with the Turkish authorities, he hurried off to see the old peasant.

Closeted with Giorgios, he took on a threatening attitude. He pointed out that since the statue had been found on Turkish soil it officially belonged to the sultan. If the matter were reported, the whole treasure would be confiscated, and what is more, Giorgios would probably be fined for not handing it over at once, or imprisoned, or perhaps even worse.

As a favor, however, Oikonomos offered to buy the statue for 750 piastres and say no more about it.

Visions of oriental punishment outweighed all Monsieur Brest's blandishments, and Giorgios agreed to the deal. Oikonomos got in touch with the Turkish authorities and soon a Turkish boat was anchored in the harbor. Before Monsieur Brest's anguished eyes the two halves of the precious statue were carried to the shore and deposited on the little strip of beach ready to be hauled aboard.

In vain Monsieur Brest entreated and threatened. In vain, from a rock above the harbor, he turned his eyes again and again to the east in the desperate hope that, even at this last minute, help might arrive from Constantinople.

Booty Secured

He could see the men on the beach below him working away with cords and sacking, ready to swing the precious load on board. At any minute the treasure would be lost for ever. He looked out to sea again- and made out a ship on the horizon. Was it? He could hardly breathe. Yes, it was! The white standard of France waved and fluttered from the mast. With a hoarse cry Monsieur Brest began to run down the path.

What followed is not quite clear.

According to the account of monsieur de Marcellus, the secretary from the embassy who had arrived so providentially, it was entirely due to smooth diplomacy on his part that the Turks were forced to relinquish their booty.

Another witness from the French ship conjures up a more stirring scene. According to him, it was the commander of the ship who, with 20 men behind him and at his side a desperate Monsieur Brest, clutching a sabre in one hand and a cudgel in the other, carried off the lady by sheer force.

France Wins

A theory was even put forward later that it was during this struggle that she lost her arms; but this is not borne out by the evidence. At any rate, it was France which won the day, and the statue was duly packed on board and started on its long journey towards the Louvre.

In the confusion, poor Giorgios and his son appear to have been rather overlooked. All they got in the end was 550 francs.

In Paris, the statue, armless and in two pieces, was greeted with a rapture in accordance with her beauty.

The Louvre authorities, Messieurs Percier and Fontaine, pronounced her, without hesitation, to be the work of one of the most famous of all Greek sculptors, Praxiteles, who did his work around 340 B C.

She was guarded in a locked room of the museum, while the appetite of the public was whetted by descriptions from the privileged few who had seen her.

A Poser

One discordant voice was raised to spoil this chorus of homage. The famous painter, Louis David, once dictator of the arts under Napolean and now an old man of 70 living in exile in Brussels, wrote to an old pupil of his called Gros, asking him to make a drawing of the statue. Gros entrusted the work to a pupil of his own, a man named Dehay.

Monsieur David received the drawing in due course, and what was the old man's astonishment, on looking at it closely, to find the statue appeared to be signed by the sculptor!

According to the drawing, the broken fragment of the statue's base bore this inscription: "Alexandros, son of Menides, from Antioch in Maander, made this."

The controversy started by this disclosure may be imagined. And in the thick of the battle, the principal piece of evidence disappeared. When the statue was finally exhibited to the public in 1882 the piece of the base on which the inscription was alleged to be written had been removed, on the ground that it did not belong. Nor has it ever been seen again?

More Theories

Did it really belong? Was the inscription genuine? What

(Continued on Page 23)

Peep Into The Laccadives

STORY OF HOW ISLANDS CAME UNDER BRITISH

BY AN ISLANDER

THE Laccadive islands known in Malayalam as LAKSHADEEPU, lakh of islands as their name signifies, consist mainly of seventeen Banks, the origin of which is mysterious. How these Banks came into existence cannot be explained from any authoritative records except attributing the same to the action of nature, as in other islands.

Professor Stanley Gardiner as the Balfour student of the Cambridge University for 1899-1900 had very carefully gone into the geology of Maldives and Minicoy, and his report on the "Fauna, Jiora and geography of the Maldives and Laccadives" shows that his personal view was that Darwin's theory did not apply to Laccadives and that the reefs and stolls must have been forward by the up-growth of corals from a common plateau. Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S. a former Collector of Malabar who had conducted certain investigations and who was considered as an authority on these islands, points out in a short account of Laccadive islands and Minicoy that if that conclusion of Professor Gardiner was correct, the islands concerned were the formations of coral built up from the underlying banks or plateau which the reef-building corals found at a depth favourable to their existence. Mr. Ellis hold the view that how the Banks themselves came to be formed must remain a matter for conjecture and that perhaps they represented portions of that old continent which was supposed to have existed in the jurassic and enetaceous ages between India and Southern and Central Africa, and which it was supposed was broken up by the changes in the early tertiary times, to which also the upheavals of the Himalayas was due.

Two Groups

The Laccadive islands proper were made up of two groups — southern and northern, the former under the administration of the Collector of Malabar and the latter known as Amindivi islands under the Collector of South Kanara. The southern group was composed of the inhabited islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Kavarathi and Agathi, besides the uninhabited islets of Elikalpeni, Suhali Tinnakara, Parli and Cheriyapani, abounding in coconut plantation; while the northern group was made up of the inhabited islands of Amoni, Chetlat Kiltan, and Kadmat with three uninhabited islands. Of the southern group, Androth is 125 miles, Agathi 207 miles, Kavarathi 187 miles, and Kalpeni 143 miles from Calicut, while the distance from Androth to Agathi is 55 miles, Androth to Kavarathi 64 miles and Androth to Kalpeni 47 miles. Ameni, the headquarters of the Amindivi islands, is 175 miles away from Calicut. The area of Agathi is about 685 acres, Androth 1087 acres, Kalpeni 494 acres and Kavarathi 865-1/2 acres, while Ameni has an area of 622 acres, Chetlat, 255 acres, Kadmath 370 acres, and Kiltan 20? acres.

Poison Plan Fails

All the islands had remained independent of the rulers and chiefs of the mainland until the arrival of the Portuguese on the West Coast in the 15th century. The Portuguese put up a settlement on Ameni and also erected a port, the object of which is unknown. Their attitude towards the people appeared to be very cruel and unkind by which the inhabitants of that island were forced to seek the help of the Raja of Chirakkal, Cannanore, who was one of the most powerful Hindu rulers of Malabar at the time. The Raja consulted one of his cleverest and most valiant chieftains, Kadandavanjiraka, who undertook to destroy the invaders by poisoning. Accordingly, he went over to the Ameni island and carried out his plan by poisoning the Portuguese who, however, discovering the plot against them, avenged bitterly on the islanders by killing over 400 of them including the Kazi of the island. This occurrence took place in 1549-52, and the mosque in which the Raja's Chieftain prepared the poison still remains under the name of PAMBUPALLI (snake mosque)

The Raja of Chirakkal thus managed to get a hold on the Amindivi islands and managed the same for some years, after which he assigned the same in Jaghir with the title of Raja to Ali Raja, the then head of the present Moplah Royal family of Arakkal, Cannanore, since known as the Arakkal Raja's family on the understanding that the latter would pay to the former 6,000 'fanams' or about Rs. 1,250 every year. This annual payment was known as PEISHKESH. This was paid until about the middle of the 18th century.

The island subsequently passed into the hand of Tippu and then to the East India Company. Finally, they reverted to the Arakkal Raja, who found it difficult to govern them, for in 1869 Mr. W. Logan, I.C.S., the then Collector of Malabar, himself visited the island to see if anything could be done to strengthen and improve the Raja's administration, but Sultan Ali Raja, the then Raja of Arakkal was over-anxious to retain them and did everything possible in his power to frustrate Mr. Logan's visit by making it impossible for him to get any information about the events on the island.

Real Trouble

Mr. Logan, who is the author of the famous Manual of Malabar, however, succeeded in finding out that the trouble and discontent among the people were attributable to several exactions made by the Raja from the islanders under the shape of monopoly. The Government wanted then to introduce certain reforms in the administration of the islands, but the Raja was against it and in view of the obstinate tactics of the latter, successive Collectors of Malabar recommended the absolute confiscation of the islands to the Government, the more so, as the Raja had fallen into arrears in respect of the Peishkesh payable by him under an agreement of 1793 between his predecessor the Bibi and the East India Company, the amount payable under this Agreement being Rs. 10,000 annually.

By 1908, the Arakkal Raja had to pay to the Government Rs. 2,17,152 with interest, when the then Bibi surrendered the islands to the British Government as the result of negotiations commenced in 1900, during which an ultimatum had to be given to the then Raja by the Government of India that if he failed to accept certain terms and surrendered the islands, the Government of India would not hesitate to assume sovereignty over them on their own terms.

The Raja had no other alternative than to accept the offer of an annual 'Malikhan' of Rs. 23,000 by the Government of India, half the amount being a personal allowance to the Raja or Bibi as the senior male or female member of the Arakkal family and the other half as an allowance to the family. An agreement to this effect was signed at Cannanore on 15th November 1908, by the then Bibi of the Arakkal Raja's family and Mr. William Francis, I.C.S., the then Collector of Malabar, on behalf of the Governor-General, by which the Laccadive islands and Minicoy became a part of the Indian Dominion.

These islands are now Classed under the Excluded Areas.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that immediately after India obtained independence, the present Raja of Arakkal approached the Government of India for the return of the islands to his family.

Kariasthans

Until 1875, the administration of the islands was actually conducted by Kariasthans or Agents specially deputed for the purpose by the Raja of Arakkal. The influence of these Kariasthans over the islanders was practically nil, and at the same time they were notorious for corruption and misbehaviour in the absence of any effective check or control over them; for in those days journey to the islands was considered very risky and dangerous, involving travel in odams or native crafts without any security of life and protection. Amins had, therefore, to be appointed from Malabar as an experiment, which proved to be a failure as they were found to be as corrupt, inefficient and incompetent as the Raja's Kariasthans.

Finally, after the inspection of the islands by Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, I.C.S., then a Special Assistant Collector, the latter recommended to the Government of Madras the desirability of appointing Amins from amongst the islanders themselves, the selection being confined to members of wealthy, respectable and influential families as in the case of the appointment of Karnavans or assessors of the Amin's Cutcherry of each island. The Government of Madras accepting the recommendation of Mr. Winterbotham ordered that system to be given a trial and ever since, it has been working fairly well to certain extent although there are frequent complaints by Malumi and Melachari sections of the population that the Amins appointed from the Koya community always sided the members of their own community in all matters including the exercise of their civil and criminal powers. This was perhaps one of the main points raised by these two Sections in their appeals to the Collector of Malabar against the decisions of the Amins in all cases.

Since some years, there was also a strong agitation on the part of the islanders to replace the Amin system of administration in the southern group by the system in force on the Amindivi islands which were administered by an Officer designated as the Monegar deputed from the Revenue Department of South Kanara with the powers of a third class Magistrate.

The question of future administration of the Laccadive islands is to be investigated by a Special Officer. Until then, the Amins will continue to administer the islands. Each Amin is assisted by a gumastha or clerk appointed from each island.

The accounts of the Amins are checked annually by the Island staff attached to the Malabar Collectorate.

The Amin's criminal jurisdiction extends to a fine of Rs. 50 and imprisonment for a fortnight. All cases in which serious offences are involved and higher punishments entailed, will be tried by the Collector himself or any Officer on the mainland authorised by the Collector.

Revision petitions can be filed in the Madras High court against the decisions of the Collector. Having been classed as a backward areas, the islands are excluded from the operation of the Legislatures. The two groups are inspected by two Officers deputed for the purpose annually or biennially.

Original Inhabitants

According to tradition, the original settlers of the Laccadives were the ship-wrecked members of an expedition that proceeded from Malabar in search of Cheraman Perumal, who had believed to have gone over to Mecca to embrace Islam. Whether this be a fact or not there must be subsequently have been very large migrations from the mainland to these islands of Nambudiris, Nayars, Thiyyas and Mukkuvas or fishermen That there were Nambudiris among the immigrants would be borne out from the existence even today of such house-names as Valiya Illam, Benthiallam, Kakkailiam, Puthiyailiam, Melailiam, etc., Nambudiri houses in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore being known as Illams or MANAS.

One tradition sets out that these early settlers were converted to Islam by Arab traders. There is, however, another tradition that their conversion was effected by an Arab saint (Ubeid-ulla) who after converting the inhabitants of all the islands settled down on the Androth island, where he died and where his tomb exists even now and prayers and ceremonies still conducted in his honour by the present generation. The inhabitants of Kadamat Chetlat, and Kiltan seemed to have afterwards gone over to Androth island and embraced Islam. The conversion took place probably in the 14th century.

Three Classes

The inhabitants of the Laccadives are known as Koyas or Jenmies, Malumis or navigators and Melacheris or tenants, who constitute the

(Continued on page 8)

Laccadives To Go To Polls

The Laccadives will go to polls on January 12. The citizens of the island are attached to the Chevayur Assembly Constituency of Malabar. The Madras Government has decided to Charter a special steamer for conducting elections in the islands of Laccadive and Minicoy, off the Malabar coast.

U. N. FIGHTS HUNGER

With the co-operation of the Indonesian Government, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations is trying to improve the rice crop. Above are a mother and daughter gathering paddy after the harvest.

LAST LOOK ROUND

ELECTION battles have exhibited all kinds of tactics, and sometimes antics, of various parties. Some must be considering that if elections are called battles, then as in love and war "all is fair".

A provincial political party office in Nagpur during the week found its electoral rolls and other papers missing. One evening when the workers of the party were busy at a public meeting at the town hall, some unknown persons, it was reported, stole the electoral roles and six carbon copies for all the villages coming in the Nagpur IV constituency posters, stencils, a cyclostyle machine, rollers and some files of correspondence were also removed. Shri. Shammarain Kashmiri is the candidate of the party for the constituency. It was reported that the Party's work was paralysed for a few days.

'Biggest Poster'

'INDIA'S Biggest Patriotic Poster'. That is how an Englishman who heard Mr. Nehru at Madras described him. During his tour of Travancore-Cochin the Congress President covered 410 miles, addressed ten meetings in major cities and 42 in the villages. During his stay in the state of 60 hours, 19 were spent in speaking.

As the head of the biggest and ruling party of India, Mr. Nehru has the great responsibility of seeing that the election campaign of the Congress gets full momentum in all the provinces to ensure the return of the party candidates at the polls. Probably, before the general elections in the country are over, Mr. Nehru will be the most travelled man of the nation for that period. And incidentally, he will put in more speaking hours in the cause of the Congress than any body else. Mr. Nehru shall have thus returned with compound interest the confidence and honour, which the Congress evinced in electing him as president, in the shape of service to the party's cause. He shall certainly have earned the name — India's biggest political poster — given him by the Englishman in Madras.

Wives & Husbands

SOME time back it was reported that one of the sitting members of the Congress Party in Parliament, who is a candidate for the forthcoming elections was summoned to Delhi to "explain" why his wife was opposing a Congress candidate as an Independent.

In the days of British rule in India, there have been instances where Government officials were held responsible for the political opinions or party affiliations of their wives. The wives, therefore, had to keep marching along the lines of political views or affiliations of their Government-servant husbands. Naturally it only meant eve's support to the perpetuation of British rule in India!

But now according to the decision of the Cabinet, the Madras Government has decided not to enforce the restrictions under the Government Servants' Rules, which make a Government servant responsible for any act of his wife or of any other dependant member of his family. Under these Rules, a Government servant would be liable to punishment, if his wife or any other member of his family dependent on him canvassed or used her or his influence in connection with the elections to any legislature.

Mr. Asaf Ali is the Governor of Orissa. His wife, Mrs. Aruna, goes about the country carrying on propaganda for the super-Communist Left Socialist Party, which has put up some candidates for the elections. If the Government Servants' Rules are applicable to the Governors of Indian States, then Mr. Asaf Ali would be liable for "punishment" for the canvassing his wife is doing for candidates in the elections.

The Madras decision is most welcome in the present progressive age, when a father is a Congressman and the son, a Communist, as in the case of Dr. Subbaroyan, who was formerly Minister in the Madras Government and later India's ambassador to Indonesia. There can be honest differences in the views of members of the same family and their political affiliations also may be poles as under. To hold the head of the family, whether he is Government servant or a landed proprietor, responsible for the political activities of dependent members of his family — whether son or wife — and to penalise him smells too much of medieval harshness.

The Madras Government's lead, if it is not already followed by other Governments, should be immediately followed and the bugbear of punishment for the actions of their dependents should once for all be removed from the minds of the Government servants.

Mixed Bag

ELECTION manifestos are being issued not merely by parties but also by Independent candidates. One of the latter in Bombay City roundly rates the Congress Government for all its "misdeeds" and says: "Overthrow of the Congress Governments and the presence of independent men in the legislature—the need of the hour". Two full pages are devoted to describing the "misdeeds" of the Congress Governments and the condition to which the country, according to the candidate, is brought by their actions. "Having regard to the present weak and ill-organised condition of alternate parties, this most-needed change seems to be a well-nigh impossibility JUST NOW. If, however, a miracle happens and brings about the change, the country will heave a sigh of relief". Among the objectives kept before the independents "like me", the candidate enumerates four out of which "securing for the common man a minimum quantity of food, clothing and shelter at prices within his reach" is the first. The next step is "stopping further mischief done by the mis-rule and bad rule of the Congress Government in 1946-51". We need not go further into this or similar manifestos, whether they be of Independents, or of other parties.

As a healthy contrast to the above sentiments comes the confident and frank opinion of an Independent candidate, who is a sitting member of the Madras Assembly from the Tirupattur constituency. Mr. M. A. Muthia Chettiar, the sitting-member-candidate, speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Nagarthars and others expressed the view, it is reported, that "the Congress should govern the country at least for another ten or 15 years."

Though he had been a critic of the Congress, his experience during the last five years had convinced him that the Congress should remain in power.

With the introduction of adult franchise, the elections were no longer the concern of the rich only. "IF THE CONGRESS PARTY WAS WEAKENED, ONLY CHAOS AND CONFUSION WOULD RESULT," he is reported to have said. He said that though he was not a Congressman, his candidature was approved by the Congress Party, which had not set up a party candidate against him.

Such Independent candidates, as would command respect of even the biggest political party in the field, are those which the country needs. There is both dignity, born of self-confidence, and honesty, which political opponents recognise, in this case. One such pre-eminently great candidate was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Whenever he filed his nomination from his U.P. constituency for the Central Legislature, no other party or independent candidate contested the seat. This was due to the nation-wide respect he commanded amongst members of all other parties. ONCE, HE FILED HIS ELECTIONS EXPENSE RETURNS AS ANNAS SIX. What a contrast to the Rs. 25,000 expenses allowed today for a candidate in a single-member constituency of the House of the People!

Election Funds

IN the forthcoming general elections the 4,412 representatives to the various legislatures have been permitted to spend on the campaign an aggregate sum of about Rupees three crores, twenty-four lakhs and odd. For Part A and B States' legislatures the election expenses allowed per candidate range from Rs. 5,000 to 8,000 for single member constituencies and Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 for double-member constituencies. Bombay's 315 representatives to the State Assembly are permitted to spend Rs. 31 lakh and 50,000. The maximum permissible expenses will be four times if there are four candidates contesting each seat!

Some time back, an upcountry paper gave the report that the proposed Congress election fund would be about Rs. two and a half crores. The printed tickets for the collection of the Congress Election Fund bear the denomination from Re. 1 to Rs. 100. U.P., it is stated, would be the biggest collector of the fund.

About Rs. 350,000 were received by the Tamilnad Congress Committee by way of application fees and deposits from about 600 applicants, who sought Congress ticket for the coming general elections to the State Assembly and the House of the People. The Tamilnad Congress had to refund the deposits of the candidates not selected a week after the completion of the list of selections. The application fee which is not returnable, was Rs. 100 for an Assembly seat and Rs. 250 for a Parliamentary seat; and the deposit, which is returnable, is Rs. 400 for an Assembly seat and Rs. 750 for a Parliament seat.

According to the number of applicants for seats in the various states, the application fees that have been paid on the above lines come into the Congress coffers. It was reported there were over 30,000 applicants all over the country for Congress tickets to the legislatures in the various states and Parliament, comprising of over four thousand seats in the aggregate.

Other Parties

THESE are the statistics of election funds.

At Allahabad last week Mrs. Nehru said as far as he could estimate, the Congress was spending the least money on elections. Many other organisations were spending ten times more. The reason was that moneyed people had opened their purse-strings in support of these communal organisations.

Some of the communal organisations like the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa, the Rama Rajya Parishad, the Praja Party of the U.P. Zamindars have all the backing of reactionary big money, whether from communal-minded capitalists or from feudal landlords in the respective areas. There are many small parties in the different States which have the backing of local moneyed people and which are openly opposing not merely the Congress, but even the Socialists, the Communists and other organised all-India parties. Though there is a ceiling on election expenses by individual candidates, there is no ceiling for the expenses of any party in that connection. To win a seat money flows out at times of elections like water. This flow of money all-round at the time of the forthcoming general elections, it is feared by many, may add to inflation and raise the price of commodites, skyrocketing the cost of living further.

Our Delhi Letter — *From Our Correspondent*

DESHMUKH BLAMES FLOODS AND DROUGHT

India Faces Bigger Food Deficit

FOOD was in the news during the week.

Speaking at the Annual Session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta the Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh disclosed that "Floods in certain parts of India and the failure of the monsoon in others have aggravated the food problem and made us dependent on foreign imports on a considerable scale in the coming year as in the past."

"The losses due to these natural calamities have been, at least, three times the gains from the efforts to Grow More Food and may be put for the two years at about nine million tons on a conservative estimate". Sir Chintaman also defended the increases in the procurement prices, announced earlier from New Delhi.

The announcement gave the Punjab the highest increase: Rs. two over the previous rate of Rs. 8-4 per maund for maize crop and Madras, the lowest—eight annas over the previous rate of Rs. 8-2 per maund of rice. The other increases are, Uttar Pradesh, Re. one over Rs. 10 per maund for Bajra, West Bengal, Rs. 1-8 over Rs. 12-12 per maund for Rice, Bihar, Rs. 2 over Rs. 13-4 per maund for Rice and Travancore-Cochin, Re. 1 over Rs. 9-4 per maund for rice.

Cost Of Bonus

These increases were permitted, because the states concerned had expressed their inability to procure foodgrains at their pre-increase price levels. In order to encourage procurement, a procurement bonus is also given to the state. The yearly cost of this bonus to the Centre from its inception is as follows:—

1948-49	Rs. 4.714	crores
1949-50	Rs. 5.864	crores
1950-51	Rs. 8.021	crores
1951-52	Rs. 4.000	crores (estimates)

And yet, procurement had dropped from its target figure of 3.8 million tons to 3.2 million tons. Sir Chintaman hoped that the increases announced would improve procurement.

Food subsidies are given to equalise the cost of the imported and home-grown foodgrains. They were continued even when the imported foodgrain was cheaper than home grown foodgrain.

From their inception the yearly cost of the subsidies to the Centre has been as under:—

1946-47	Rs.21.92	crores for the undivided India
1947-48	Rs. 16.80	crores for the undivided India & Rs. 9.92 crores for the divided India
1948-49	Rs. 26.93	crores
1949-50	Rs. 21.18	crores
1950-51	Rs. 20.77	crores
1951-52	Rs. 50	crores (estimates)

The Food officials Conference last month, disclosed a food deficit of seven million tons in 1952. The deficit was worked by the simple method of calculating the requirements of the rationed areas and deducting from the total the quantity the State Government considered safe enough to procure. The Centre, however, is planning to import five million tons in 1952, including the remainder one million tons of the American Loan wheat.

Badly Briefed

Sir Chintaman, obviously, was badly briefed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Here are some facts.

In April this year, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a booklet "Towards Self-sufficiency", on page eight of which the following appears:—

"Under the Grow More Food programme, the work done so far, both in respect of permanent and recurring schemes has been as would normally bring about the following extra production:—

	Lakh tons
1948-49 (over previous year)	7.95
1949-50	9.49
1950-51	17.00
Total lakh tons	34.44

"This leaves a balance of about u13 lakh tons to be achieved in 1951-52 in order to reach the target of 48 lakhs. This target is to be reached by March, 1952."

"More from the Mother Earth" is the title of another pamphlet subsequently issued by the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information, on page twelve of which the following appears:—

"What were the results in terms of additional production? By March, 1951, production under self-sufficiency drive had increased by 3.44 million tons foodgrains. The balance of 1.4 million tons was to be made by the end of March, 1952," the pamphlet adds:

"Taking 1947-48 as the base year and the internal availability of cereals at 41.2 million tons, it was estimated that food deficit in 1952 would be about 4.8 million tons."

"Agriculture situation in India" is an official publication of the Ministry of Agriculture. On page 555 of its October issue, the following appears:—

"Due to the various works executed and supplies distributed under the Grow More Food campaign, the following additional production is expected to have been or to be achieved during the last three years:—

	Tons
1948-49 (Achievement) (over the previous year)	7,95,000
1949-50 (over the previous year)	8,11,000
1950-51 target) (over the previous year)	17,00,000
Total tons	33,06,000

The target for the year 1951-52

(Continued on Page 9)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

STRIKING A HAPPY MEAN

Choice Of Countries For Medium Collectors

SINCE the average man can no longer hope to achieve even a fair degree of completeness in his stamp collecting it stands to reason that he must restrict his interests to a narrower field. But with a spate of new issues from the presses of every country under the sun it is pretty obvious that even with the collection restricted to a group or even a single country, matters for the present day enthusiast are far more difficult than for his counterpart of a few years ago.

The financial aspect of the hobby, which in former times gave no great cause for worry, has these days assumed an overwhelming importance. While the catalogue used formerly to be a guide to the stamps of the world, it has now become a mere guide to prices. Since so many collectors tend to give up the hobby because of hopes unfulfilled, it would be well to list some of the benefits they can hope to get out of it, along with some of the pitfalls they must avoid.

Let us start with the type of collection itself. As I said, it cannot be too large. But on the other hand, it should never, as far as possible, be restricted to a single country. There have been a few quite outstanding 'one-country' collectors, but the fact of the matter is that most countries can either be filled up fairly rapidly, which is not very satisfying, or cannot be filled at all which is even worse.

It is necessary that the beginner familiarise himself with the stamps of the whole world. It is only then that he will be in a position to judge for himself which countries appeal to him, and which strike him as dull. The modern tendency to start off in a restricted field—say, British Colonials—cannot be condemned sufficiently. It is like starting a child off in algebra who is quite unfamiliar with the principles of addition. It is always possible to work inwards and select a favourite group, but there is every likelihood that the 'beginner specialist' may initially make a wrong choice and live to regret it.

The modern collector is in a fairly happy position as far as variety and attractiveness of stamps is concerned. Any average '1000 different' packet contains at least a hundred pictorial stamps which, whatever be their philatelic worth do, at least, LOOK good, a point which is very important to the beginner, for there is nothing which so kills interest in the early stages as dullness and 'sameness' of designs

Wide Choice

After a collector has become fairly familiar with 'whole-world' stamps, and has built up his collection to 5,000 or 6,000 different items, he should be in a fairly sound position to know his own mind as to which are his favourite countries. The 'popularity' or otherwise of a group is nothing to go by, for the simple reason that even those places which have indulged in every manner of philatelic ramp have a certain following. And in matters relating to a hobby, personal taste should out-weigh every other consideration.

The pages of the album are usually a reliable guide. It is is little use picking a country like Haiti or Azerbaijan, for the simple reason that material of this class is none too plentiful. The time for these out of the way places is much later. The country chosen should not be impossibly high priced in its earlier issues, it should have unusual items as well as fairly common definatives it should have pictorials which are popular enough as well as commemoratives which appreciate fairly steadily as the years ago by.

Take the case of France. The earlier series can be represented in the album with a single item from each set. The middle difinatives are not only full of interest but are most plentiful. The different 'sower' types, the Oliver Mersons and others train one in the finer points of differentiation, and enable one to use the catalogue intelligently as a guide without turning it into a price list. The earliest commemoratives are fairly attractive, there is a host of later charity issues, the years of the second world war have been full of interest—what more could a collector desire of a country?

Hunt Goes On

But, as the collector can well ask, what happens when most of the middle issues are filled and the moderns are complete? That is where it is useful to take a fairly large country. For, when the easier stamps have been obtained, the hunt can really be on for the more elusive items, a hunt which can keep on and on until it bogs down at classic issues which are among the standard rarities of the world. And it is consoling to know that even the greatest collectors lack many of these supreme classic varities.

Any of the remarks about France can apply equally well to Holland or to Belgium, although the latter country has spoilt her great philatelic reputation by going in on a large scale for spurious and speculative issues. Hungary is not a very wise choice for the beginner, since sooner or later one is bound to arrive at the famous —or infamous — 'occupation' issues which are listed at the end of the country in the catalogue. These are essential to any representative collection of the country, but the presence of numerous forgerics makes the entire group suitable only for one with a fairly extensive knowledge of stamps.

Yugoslavia has plenty of 'meat' in the early 'Chainbreaker' sets and is regularly producing beautiful pictorial stamps. Austria is another country which is suitable for the medium collector, with early issues full of dozens of 'varieties', with a moderately priced middle period, with charities and pictorials cheap as well as very highly priced—in short a country in which is it is very easy to approach completion but in which it is next to impossible to be actually complete.

I have just taken these few instances at random, but the list is capable of unlimited expansion. Liberia and North Borneo offer plently of scope for those who are fond of animals. Greece and Italy and Egypt are sure to be popular with lovers of the glorious past. The French Colonies show almost endless varieties of pictorial subjects. Any of these countries and groups can entertain one for a lifetime.

New 'Olympics' From Egypt

Branching Off

As I said at the start, to concentrate on one country and one alone is unwise for most collectors. To choose four or five is much better. This avoids monotony, gives far larger scope for branching into actual specialisation, and allows the collection to expand more rapidly. The countries chosen should be, as far as possible, unlike each other in the types of stamps they issue. There are enough birds and beasts in Liberia and Borneo without going in for the animals of Mozambique. 'Animal' countries can form a separate 'subject' or thematic group, while Switzerland or some of the British Colonies or the United States could be chosen for the main collection.

Actually there are few hard and fast rules. It may happen that one is quite satisfied with Germany and then suddenly realises that the best stamps of this country are the 'Zappelin' issues. In which case one can immediately take up collecting airships, and garner specimens from Italy or Russia or San Marino or a dozen other nations. And while dabbling in Italian airships one might become interested in Italian historical personages as shown on her stamps, and can immediately shift over to Leonardo Da Vinci and Virgil and Dante and Augustus. The field as a whole is capable of unlimited expansion and change but each group always remains more or less complete.

The tyro in stamps seldom sticks to his first love. He may return to the country that first attracted him, but it will be all to the good if he does so only after tasting the wares that the rest of the world has to offer.

And one final tip. Never, however deep one's specialisation, should one altogether give up a general collection. Time and again have collectors completed a country and been about to lose all interest when they have been thrown back into the hobby by a casual browse through their 'whole world' albums.

Guide To World Currencies

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

NICARAGUA Cordoba (100 centavos)	0	15	2
NIGERIA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
NOTH BORNEO Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
NOTHERN RHODESIA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
NORWAY Krone (100 ore)	0	10	8
NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS Franc (100 centimes)	0	1	3
PAKISTAN Rupee (16 as; 192 pies)	1	7	0
PALESTINE Pound (100 mils)	13	6	0
PANAMA Balboa (100 centimes de Balboa)	4	12	0
PARAGUAY Guarani (100 centimes)	1	8	7
PERAK Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
PERU Sol (100 centimes)	0	5	1
PHILLIPINE ISLANDS Peso (100 centavos)	0	2	6
PITCAIRN ISLANDS Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
POLAND Zloty (100 groszy)	1	3	0
PORTUGAL Escudo (100 centavos)	0	2	8
PORTUGUESE INDIA Rupee (16 tangas; 192 reis)	1	0	0
PORTO RICO Dollar (100 cents)	4	12	0
ROUMANIA Leu (100 bani)	0	0	6
REUNION Franc (100 centimes)	pie		5.2
RUANDA URUNDI Franc (100 centimes)	0	1	6
RUSSIA Rouble (100 kopecs)	1	3	0
SAAR Franc (100 centimes)	0	0	2.6
ST. HELENA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
ST. KITTS NEVIS Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
ST. LUCIA Dollar (100 cents)	2	13	0
ST. VINCENT Dollar (100 cents)	2	13	0
SALVADOR Colon (100 centavos)	1	14	0
SAMOA Pound (N.Z. Pound. as G.B.)	13	6	0
SAN MARINO Lira (100 centimes)	pie		1.6
SARAWAK Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
SAUDI ARABIA Guerche	0	1	0
SELANGOR Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
SEYCHELLES Rupee (100 cents)	1	0	0
SIAM Baht (100 satangs)	0	6	0
SIERRA LEONE Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
SOUTH AFRICA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
SOUTHERN RHODESIA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
SOUTH WEST AFRICA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
SPAIN Peseta (100 centimos)	0	7	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
SURINAME Guilden (100 centimes)	2	8	0
SWAZILAND Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
SWEDEN Krone (100 ore)	0	14	9
SWITZERLAND Franc (100 centimes)	1	1	9
SYRIA Syrian pound (100 piastres)	1	6	0
TIMOR Pataca (100 aves)	0	15	0
TONGA Pound (Australian)	10	10	7
TRANSJORDAN Pound (1000 mils)	13	6	0
TRENGGANU Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Dollar (100 cents)	2	13	0
TUNIS Franc 100 centimes)	pie		2.6
TURKEY Lira (pound; 100 kurus)	1	11	2
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Dollar (100 cents)	4	12	0
URUGUAY Peso (100 centimes)	1	7	0
VATICAN CITY Franc 100 centimes)	pie		2.6
VENEZUELA Bolivar (100 centimes)	1	6	9
VIRGIN ISLANDS Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
YEMEN Imadi (40 bogaches)	1	1	8
ZANZIBAR Shilling (100 cents)	0	10	9

STAMP NEWS-BRIEFS

Ostrich Act

Hungary, eager to jump on the band waggon, has commemorated the centenary of its first stamps in rather peculiar fashion. In common with other countries, it has reproduced on the new series, replicas of the first issue, but with all the tenacity of the ostrich hiding its head in the sand, it has 'blacked out' poor Francis Joseph I and left the space blank.

Two 60 filler items have been issued, one in green, the other in violet, as well as two charities (cause unknown, presumably the State) values being 1 plus 1 forint, and 2 plus 2 forint. There also happen to be a few miniature sheets etc., so waste paper collectors can have a busy time

* *

COULD BE?

It is bruited abroad that Egypt is about to overprint all her stamps 'Kingdom of Egypt and Sudan'. News lacks confirmation and comes via the 'Whitfield King' Philatelic Press Notes, which pass on the tit-bit 'for what it is worth'.

* *

TUT, TUT, TUT!

Latest from La Belle France is a stamp in honour of the vineyard of Clos-Vougeot, world famous for the superb quality of its Burgundy. Value is 30c and colour is brown.

Ceylon's Next

To mark the occasion of the Columbo Plan Exhibition, to be held in Ceylon during the early part of 1952 a set of two stamps has been ordered from Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. The last item from the island, the "coconut palms" seems to have caught the fancy of everyone, except for the gum, and that is presumably why the contract for the proposed items is to go to the London firm which uses photogravure but better quality glue. (The 'coconut' stamp was the work of Courvoisier and featured the same patchy gum which made a mess of the Indian Gandhi commemoratives).

The values of the new stamps will be 5c and 15c colours being green and blue, respectively. Both stamps will show the Ceylon Mace and various symbolical representations of Ceylonese industry. They will be out in February '52.

* *

KEEP 'EM ROLLING

November 22nd was the first day of issue of a Sammarinese 1000 lire stamp for any aeroplane which feels like landing mail on Mount Titano. Chances are that if the item fails to sell it will be overprinted in honour of the UPU, of the Old Bachelors' Home or some equally worthy cause. One thing good about this country: it always serves the goods—even if they aren't strictly necessary.

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HOTELS IN HILL STATION Mount Abu-Central Hotel, all Home Comforts very moderate charges. Concession for longer period. F. HORMASJI CONTRACTOR. (2812)

Dry Weather Over The Country

ALL INDIA REPORT

POONA, Dec. 15 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. (IST).—Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in and around West Madhya Pradesh.

Forecast valid until the evening of Dec. 16:

Weather will be mainly dry over the country.

The following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	84	52	0	0.5	+ 0.1
BOMBAY	86	68	0	2.8	— 0.3
Madras	88	72	0	13.3	
Poona	86	52	0	12.9	+ 8.2
Rajkot	83	53	0	0	— 0.8
Sholapur	86	65	0	5.5	+ 0.9
Simla	49	37	0	8	+ 0.5
Surat	93	57	0	0	— 0.2

U. S. CITIES HIT BY SNOW STORM

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (UPA): A blowing snowstorm crippled big cities on the United States eastern seaboard on Friday night after laying a paralyzing eight-to ten-inch blanket across the Mid-West.

The Mid-Western snowstorm caused at least seven deaths and snarled air and ground transportation over an eight-state area.

New York city felt the first real snow-storm of the winter and homebound traffic was turned into shambles. Trains were stacked up in terminals and buses fell far behind schedule. Auto traffic moving into New York from New Jersey was backed up five miles on slippery streets. One bus was stalled so long that the passengers debarked, telephoned their homes that they would be late and climbed aboard again.

Streets in New York were so heavily blazed that it took one driver 55 minutes to travel one and a half blocks.

Philadelphia was similarly crippled by snow that was expected to reach four to six inches. At Washington many Government workers were dismissed early when two inches of snow fell. Baltimore was tied up in six inches of snow. The rapidly-moving storm was expected to dump three to six inches of snow in Pennsylvania.

Jap Socialist Party Split

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 (UPA):—The Council of the Socialist International meeting here on Friday appealed to the Japanese Socialist Party to mend its internal differences so as not to imperil the development of Socialism in Asia.

In a letter to Tetsu Katayama chief adviser of the Japanese Socialist Party, the International warned: "A split in your party and the formation of two rival Socialist Parties would be a major disaster for Japanese socialism

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Vad 3 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul Avval 16, 1371
Parsi: Tir 15, 1321
Sunrise 7-04 a.m., Sunset 6-04 p.m.
Hightide 01-49, 13-28 Lowtide 08-06, 19-20.

Today's Engagements

BACKWARD CLASSES FEDERATION: Convention at C V. O. jain Boarding Hall, Matunga Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Mr. N. V. Gadgil will inaugurate. 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: On Sunday at 7 p.m. in the Phadekewadi Vithalbahi Patel Road Bombay, 4. Mr. N. V. Gadgil will address the meeting.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD: Election meeting at Dr. Mody's Hall, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Fort at 5 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presides. Independent candidates will address.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Celebration of Prophet Muhammad Day at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Mr. A A. Jasdenwalla presides.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Parel: Seventeenth annual general gathering and prize distribution at 5 p.m. at R. M. Bhatt High School Hall. Mr. M. Sundaram, General Manager, Bombay Telephones will preside.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Patanjali Yoga Aphorisms (continuation)" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

THE FOURTH PARTY

A public meeting in connection with the General Elections will be held at Pydhonie Road, near Minara Masjid, Bombay-3, at 9-00 p.m. Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim will preside. Mr. A. A. Khan will address the meeting.

KALA NILAYAM, MATUNGA

The Amateur Dramatic Association, "Kala Nilayam" has arranged for the staging of a Tamil drama today at 6-15 p.m. at the Podar College Hall, Matunga. Shri S. A. Ayer, Regional Officer Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay, will preside. The name of the play is "Galata Kalyanam" written by the well known author Shri Gomathi Swaminathan. As has been the practice with the Association, news faces from the ranks of its members will also be seen on the stage. Once again with the touch of the talented coach, Shri Sarangan, and accompanied by an able orchestra the drama promises to give full entertainment to all the lovers of histrionic art.

VIDYA BHAVAN'S NEW DRAMA

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Hun Ubho Chhu" is an excellent adaptation of Atre's noted Marathi satire. The present production, which is in Gujerati, is by Bipin Jhaveri. The humorous and satirical situations have been finely brought out by a group artists headed by Devyani Desai and Virendra Tolat. Others in the cast are Ashok Dave, Hansa and Mira. When this play was last staged it proved very popular and is once again being presented at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on December 17th and 23rd at 9-15 a.m.

Help To Cultivate Compounds

BOMBAY, Saturday: Some persons desirous of seeking Government assistance in growing foodcrops and vegetables in the compounds of their bungalows are found to have addressed their inquiries to wrong quarters. All concerned are, therefore, advised that in such matters they should approach the Director of Parks and Gardens, 14 Queens Barracks, Bombay, 1, so far as Bombay City and the Suburban District are concerned and to the District Agricultural Officer of the district concerned at the district headquarters, in the rest of the State.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.

BOMBAY

244 m.—7-45 a.m. N. M. Masani and Party. 8-15 Mohantara Ajinkya, Khayal. 11 Apki Pasand. 11-45 Mohan Karve, Khayal. 12-15 For Women. 1-10 P. G. Parab, Sitar. 1-45 Sunday Afternoon "Prom". 5-30 Mohantara Ajinkya, Khayal. 6-10 P. G. Parab, Sitar, 6-30 Mohan Karve, Khayal. 7 Gujarati Ghazal 7.20 Sitar and Jaltarang, Light Dhun. 7-30 N. M. Masani and Party. Gujarati Chorus songs. 8-30 Mohan Karve, Kamal badan. 8-45 N M. Masani and Party. 9-15 Karnatic Music, Nagarkeil K. Mahadevan, 9-45 We Present. 10-10 Wagner.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. P. G. Parab Sitar, 8-45 Mohantara Ajinkya, Bhavgeeten. 10-10 M.C.C. XI vs. India XI. (Cricket Commentary). 12-15 Himalayache Ashroo I Indumati Chaubal, Bhajan. 1-15 Cricket Commentary. 1-50 Cricket Commentary. 3-35 Cricket Commentary. 5-30 For Children. 6 Indumati Chaubal. 8-15 Indumati Chaubal. 8-30 Sahitya Sangam, Tamil Dhara, Talk by S. A. Ayer. 8-45 Replies to Listeners' Letters. 9 Sarla J. Malkani, L. H. songs. 9-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi. 9-45 Mohantara Ajinkya, Thumri. 10 Resume of the Third Day's Play. Cricket Test Match. 10-15 D. V Paluskar, Khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m.—326.1 m.—8-15 Latafat Hussain Khan, 6 p.m. Mohanlal L. Upadhyay, Geeto. 7 N. G. Ghanekar, Khayal. 7-35 Thumri and Dadra, (Baroda only). 8 N. G. Ghanekar, Khayal. 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet, Relayed from Delhi. 9-30 Suresh Haldankar, Vilambit.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5 p.m. English Magazine. 5-30 Calling all forces. 6-45 Music from Grand Hotel. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 Programme Parade. 9 Ray's a Laugh 9-45 London Forum. 10-15 Carol Service. 11 in Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE:

6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia. 7-45 Bachchon Ke Liye 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi. 8-25 In Se Milliye 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

SAIGON

6-30 p.m. News. 7-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

BORIVILI, SITE FOR AIR SHIFTS CENTRE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Receiving Centre of the All India Radio has been shifted from Bamanpuri to Borivili.

The new site covers an area of about 52 acres of marshy land which is usually flooded during high tide. The site includes a plot of about three-fourth of an acre of rocky soil, which has been considered to be very suitable for constructing the main building requiring an area of about 1,500 square feet. Further specially designed reinforced concrete foundations have been laid for the aerial and feeder masts.

The equipment at the new Receiving Centre consists of a set of high sensitivity communication receivers with facilities for diversity reception, a pulse transmitter and receivers for Ionosphere research and an aerial system consisting of two hombic antennas directed towards Delhi and one more towards London (Daventry), three quadrant aerials and one pair of delta aerials. The Old Receiving Centre which installed 13 years back at Bamanpuri near Andheri, which was then outside the limits of Bombay. However, with the phenomenal expansion of the city during the last ten years, the limits of the city have now been extended by ten miles beyond Bamanpuri, thus necessiting the shifting of the Centre to the new site.

Kannada Folk Songs

On December 16 between 6-50 and 7-20 P.M., All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast in the Kannada Rural Broadcast programme recorded symposium in Kannada on 'Kannada Folk Songs'. The participants are Principal V. K. Gokak, Prof. R. S. Mugali and Shri Shivaram Karnth.

The programme can be heard from Bombay on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Indian Navy Day On Dec. 22

DOCKYARD OPEN TO PUBLIC

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Indian Navy in Bombay will be celebrating the Navy Day on December 22 with a view to recall to the Nation the glorious past of the Navy, its achievements in the last war and its progressive growth since Independence.

On Friday, December 21 a route march starting from Victoria Gardens via J. J. Hospital, round Crawford Market and Rampart Row terminating in I. N. Barracks will take place in the morning while in the evening on the same day a Flag March commencing from Castle Barracks through Hornby Road, Chowpatty and Marine Drive to the Dockyard has been arranged.

DOCKYARD OPEN

Ships and Dockyard will be open to organized parties from Schools and Colleges and to boy scouts and girl guides between 10 to 12-30 on the morning of December 22. Entry will be free for organized parties only. Schools and Colleges are required to write to the Indian Navy beforehand to fix up their visits.

From 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the same day ships and Dockyard will be open to the public and there will be an exhibition of Crossing the Line Ceremony, diving, fire fighting, Physical Training display, Semaphore and Beating the Retreat. In the evening the ships will be illuminated. Entry to Dockyard will be by tickets of annas four for adults and annas two for children. Official boats will carry visitors to ships in harbour. Private boats will not be allowed. A continuous cinema show will be shown at the Canteen while naval armaments, stores and equipment will be on display at various stalls on way to breakwater.

On the third day, Sunday, December 23, ships and Dockyard will again be open to the public from 9-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. A similar programme of entertainment as for the previous day has been fixed. In the evening ships will be illuminated and there will be a fireworks display.

Poona 'Varsity B. E. Results

POONA, Dec. 15: Following are the results of the B E (Civil) Examination of the University of Poona, held in November, 1951.

Following candidates are declared successful.

FIRST CLASS with honours (in order of merit): 71, 136, 79.

SECOND CLASS with honours: 19, 23, 24, 25, 37, 38, 40, 57, 63, 66, 70, 76, 89, 94, 95, 96, 98, 101, 104, 110, 113, 116, 118, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 137, 139, 140, 142, and 147.

Pass numbers: 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 60, 61, 64, 65, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 91, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 91, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 114, 115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 125, 126, 129, 133, 134, 135, 138, 141, 143, 144, 145, 150 and 157.

PART ONE: 1, 2, 3, 4 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18.

B.E. (M and E)

Results of the B. E. (M and E) Examination, held in Nov. 1951.

FIRST CLASS with honours (in order of merit) 38 and 36.

SECOND CLASS with honours: 8, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 and 50.

PASS NUMBERS: 4, 7, 9, 10, 18 and 20.

PART ONE: 1.

B. E. (Tele. and Com)

Results of B E (Tele Com. Examination) November, 1951.

FIRST CLASS honours (in order of merit) 13, 10, 7, 11.

SECOND CLASS with honours: 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12.

PASS NUMBERS: 1 and 3.

Results of the B. E (Met.) Examination held on November, 1951.

SECOND CLASS with honours 2, 4 and 5.

PASS number 1.

London School Of Economics

ENTRANCE EXAM. IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Ministry of Education, Government of India, have been informed that the Academic Board of the London School of Economics and Political Science, London, is again holding an examination in this country on February 19, 1952 for students wishing to enter the School in October 1952 for first degrees.

The examination will be held at various centres under the supervision of regional Indian universities. It will be open to graduates of at least second class honours standard.

Applications for permission to take the examination must reach the Registrar of the London School of Economics and Political Science, London, direct by January 1, 1952 at the latest. The applicants taking the examination will be required to pay the entry fee of £1 which is to be remitted to the Registrar of the School.

The examination will consist of two three-hour papers of a general nature, i.e. one in English and the other in general knowledge.

For any additional information regarding this examination enquiries should be addressed to the Registrar of the regional universities.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Anil Roy Choudhuri, Secretary, All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, and Mr. Shukumar Deuskar, Secretary to the Regional Committee of the Society at Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay yesterday on their way to Cairo with an Exhibition of Indian art and culture sponsored by the Government of India.

Mr. Choudhuri, leader of the mission, stated that 200 representative contemporary paintings from various schools of art, from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Shantiniketan etc., along with 100 colour reproductions of Indian masterpieces representing the earlier schools of thought, Ajanta frescoes, Moghul, Rajput and Pahari miniatures and works of late Dr. Abnindra Nath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Asit Haldar and others, were being carried to Cairo.

Indian Artist's Works Exhibited In Rome

ROME, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): An exhibition of paintings by Indian artist Kanwal Krishna and his wife, Devagani, opened here yesterday at the Italian institute for the Middle and Far East.

The show comprises 63 works landscapes, portraits and folk scenes from Sikkim, India and Tibet. Among them is a portrait of the Dalai Lama. Mr. Krishna said this was the only portrait ever made of a Tibetan ruler.

The 39-year old artist exhibited his paintings in Paris and London several years ago. He said his wife did not accompany him to Rome because she was busy painting masked Tibetan dancers.

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

I have to say categorically that if the Congress were to come back to power, there will be chaos and anarchy in the country" says Jaiprakash Narain.

Speaking on the adjournment motion at the Majlis in Teheran, Mr. Makki said "I smell gun-powder and revolution."

"If the Congress wins the election this time, there is bound to be a bloody revolution" says Acharya Kripalani.

Inquilab Zindabad.

* *

Vote for the Congress which gave you the right to vote, says Pandit Pant.

This is a new gospel of "Votacrazy". But suffrage will not suffer any strings attached to it.

* *

According to a Chinese Press report, Marx, Lenin and Mao-Tse-Tung will replace the Bible in churches at Ftshan near Canton.

What a CROSS?

* *

According to medical experts, the colour-television of a surgical operation from a Los Angeles hospital has brought the most isolated general practitioner electronically into consultation with the specialists in the city.

This may save the patient, but not his pocket.

* *

Criticising Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jaiprakash said "he has become the Atlas that is supporting on his shoulders the rotten Congress organisation".

With all its sting, this is a tribute to Jawahar. Jaiprakash's stable companion went in search of an Atlas, but got Sinbad's Old Man of The Sea on his neck.

* *

A news report says that India's export of wild animals, snakes and birds has shown a decline recently.

Is it because of their being pressed into service as symbols in elections?

* *

A Gwalior report has it that women voters in rural parts of Madhya Bharat who are mostly 'purdah-nishin' are reluctant to vote for men quite unknown to them.

Why not men leave it alone for women?

* *

"I am not so much interested in my own constituency, as I am in 4,000 other constituencies in India, where Congress candidates are contesting elections" says Pt. Nehru.

So the battle of Allahabad will be fought from 4,000 constituencies, much to the chagrin of Thatte and Brahmachari.

* *

A group of mild-looking monks on board a Burmese Government steamer suddenly threw off their robes and revealed themselves as heavily armed Karen rebels.

This is Trojan horse on high seas.

* *

"We must achieve the integration of nature, society and self to solve the vast multitude of problems facing the country," said Mr. Ashok Mehta, addressing students of Sanatana Dharma College at Allappey.

Socialist integration which started with bi-partisanship is now heading towards "Trimurti".

* *

WESTERN political scientists developed the theory that sovereignty was indivisible and inalienable. The British Government in India, who became the suzerain power over Indian States, adumbrated the theory of paramountcy.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, whose loyalty to the British suzerain power dated back from the days of the Indian Mutiny, 1857, was allowed the title of His Exalted Highness as a reward for generations of loyalty to the British Raj. But when he made a bid for the retrocession of Berar, he was promptly pulled up by Lord Reading, who clinched the issue by reiterating that "paramountcy is paramountcy". Two decades after, when the British quit India, they invented a new theory that paramountcy could not be transferred. So on the eve of independence, India was face to face with five hundred and odd princes and princelings, who threatened to become independent rulers the moment paramountcy lapsed. Junagadh ruler made a bid for accession to Pakistan. The Nizam assumed an independent role, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar attempted to cut off Travancore and was making haste to accredit an embassy of Independent Travancore to Pakistan.

It was the genius of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that upset the apple cart of "princely independents". By the process of accession and merger, he reduced the number of Indian States from five hundred to fifteen and streamlined them into the Sovereign Republic of India. Lord Mountbatten claimed credit for speed record in partitioning India. But credit goes to the Sardar for integration in record time. So thorough was the execution of his plan that even a rebel like Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar paid a tribute to him for having achieved what not even Lord Dalhousie could gain by his grand strategy of the doctrine of 'Lapse' policy. The liberation of princely India and its integration into the Indian Republic is the imperishable legacy of the Sardar to his countrymen. Yesterday was his first death anniversary, and the memory of the great man was honoured throughout the country.

* *

Could the Sardar have envisaged the possibility of the Princes contesting the elections, mixing with the masses and soliciting the votes of the common man? He knew the keen competition among them for the posts of Raj Pramukh and Upa-Raj Pramukh. As a diplomat and a realist, he would have realised that the tidal wave of democracy would storm the reactionary and feudal citadels and even the Princes could not order it back. Now the Princes are very much in it. Strange as it may seem, the Raja of Bilaspur was the first candidate to have a walkover in the first election in Free India. As a columnist put it, he induced his Congress opponent to nap and carried away his loin cloth. The question why his Congress opponent withdrew his nomination at the last moment, without any order from the High Command, is still under investigation by the A.I.C.C.

* *

In this connection, the warning administered by the Chief Minister, Mr. R. S. Shukla, of Madhya Pradesh, to the ex-Ruler of Bastar is significant. Mr. Shukla alleged that the Maharaja's agents were interfering with the course of free and fair elections in such a way as to constitute a threat to law and order. They had even gone to the extent of 'forcing' some of the candidates to withdraw their nominations. Mr. Shukla's frontal charge is that "the Maharaja has been inciting the simple, credulous and devoted Adivasis, who regard him as something of a divinity, thus almost directly causing a grave threat to peace in the district." At the same time, Mr. Shukla assures that the Maharaja is free to carry on normal and legitimate election activities like any other citizen. The Maharaja is receiving a privy purse of Rs. 2,10,100 after his State merged with Madhya Pradesh. Though new to democracy, the Princes are not "innocents" in politics. As past masters in power politics, they are sure to pull the wires in the various legislatures.

Ever since the Government of India scotched the activities of the Union of Rulers by the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda, ambitious Princes have thrown themselves into the election fray to gather whatever power they can by harnessing their forces at the polls. The Maharajas of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Dungarpur and the Maharajkumar of Karoli are contesting the elections as Independents. There was a touch of dramatic irony when the Maharaja of Bikaner was the first to receive Pandit Nehru when the latter toured the State recently for Congress election campaign.

* *

Apart from the Maharajas, some Maharanis are also contesting the elections like Her Highness Maharani Easwari Devi of Manipur, Maharani Kamalendumati of Tehri-Garhwal. Most of these rulers are contesting the elections as independents and some have shown their anti-Congress bias by using their manpower and money power to support anti-Congress candidates. It is reported that nominees of Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. are receiving their sinews of war from the privy purses of the Maharajas. As against this, there are a few enlightened rulers who have thrown in their lot with the Congress. There are a few of them in Madhya Pradesh, and in Bombay State the Rani of Akkalkot is a Congress nominee contesting a seat from Sholapur. Barring a few nationalist-minded Princes, the prime motive of the majority of the rulers seems to be to form a Princes' Party in the legislature with the help of their mercenary henchmen and other communal reactionaries.

* *

PANDIT NEHRU, the hot gospeller of secular state, has not been slow to note the overweening ambition of the Princely order. In his first comment on the Princes' decision to contest the election, Pandit Nehru said that their active participation in politics would gradually bring them out of their "secluded and safe position." Then subsequently in his speech at Kotah he declared that the Government of India would have to take measures "to readjust the position of those rulers who proposed to contest the election, because they enjoyed certain privileges on account of their position which the common citizens did not enjoy." He, however, did not indicate the course or the shape of action likely to be taken. This cryptic speech of Pandit Nehru has led to a lot of speculation even in New Delhi, and a press correspondent observes "It will not be surprising if the end of the elections sees a change in the status of at least those Princes who participate in the elections. The trouble is likely to arise over their privy purses."

More pointed is the statement of Mr. Mahatab who, in his election speech in Cuttack announced that he had taken the pledge to see that there was a check on the privy purse of the rulers and he would be able to achieve it by December next year.

* *

The privy purse of the Princes amounts to Rs. 5.8 crores, the beneficiaries ranging from the Nizam of Hyderabad receiving Rs. 50 lakhs annually, to the Ruler of Katodia who gets Rs. 192 a year. The nature and tenure of these payments have been guaranteed by the Instruments of Accession. The question has been asked as to how these Princes, who draw their privy purse from the State, can be qualified to stand for the elections, when the nomination papers of honorary vice-chancellors and sleeping directors of State-aided companies have been rejected. No returning officer, however, has raised objection to their candidature on grounds of holding offices of profit by virtue of drawing the privy purse.

Speaking about the privy purse, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai said that it amounted to "a small price paid for the bloodless revolution affecting the destinies of millions of people and was in the nature of consideration for the surrender by the Rulers of their ruling powers." In the Instrument of Accession there is no string attached to the receipt of privy purse nor any stipulation that the recipient will not stand for elections. In view of the fact that the Instrument of Accession cannot be amended or modified unilaterally even by an Act of Parliament without the Princes' consent, it is difficult to understand how Pandit Nehru will be able "to re-adjust their position" in terms of the privy purse.

* *

But there is one consolation. If treaties are fully overweighted in favour of Princes, the march of time is in favour of the people. It will be sheer moonshine on the part of Princes to think of a constitutional coup which will put them back to power. If they exploit the letter of the Instrument of Accession and support anti-Congress element to jockey them into power, there is the danger to their own charter of privileges and privy purse. The Socialist Party has openly declared that it will tear to pieces the Instrument of Accession, the moment it comes to power. The Princes also know the deal that will be in store for them with Communist ascendancy. Today they are in a fortunate position of enjoying the double privileges of a Prince and a commoner. In a real sense, the Congress is their sheet anchor. In its return to power lies their future safety. So they dare not play with fire.

* *

The Bastar affair and the exchange of telegrams between Mr. R. S. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the ex-Ruler have brought to light some interesting developments. Pravir Chandra Phanj Deo, the Maharaja of Bastar, has come forward with a rejoinder that the real grievance of Mr. Shukla is that he has not obliged him by persuading three ex-Congressmen, who are standing as independent candidates and opposing Congress nominees to withdraw from the contest. Tame as the rejoinder is, the Socialists are not slow to fish in the troubled waters of Bastar. The Raipur Socialist Party, which claims to possess a photostat of the telegram of the Premier has raised the question whether he can instruct an ex-Ruler not to "indulge in election affairs." The Provincial Socialist Party has been informed of the affair, and it is stated that Mr. Jayaprakash Narain will personally take up the matter with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It passes one's understanding why the Socialist Party should be officious about the rights of the Maharaja, when it has openly vowed to do away with the privy purse of his tribe. The old saying goes: "Principle is principle, but interest is interest."

DESHMUKH BLAMES FLOODS AND DROUGHT

(Continued from Page 6)

is put at 1.4 million tons.

Two facts emerge from these three official publications. The additional foodgrain production in March, 1952 from the Grow More Food campaign should be 4.8 million tons. In the same month, India's deficit in food is also placed at 4.8 million tons. In other words, but for floods and draught, India, thanks to the Grow More Food campaign would have been self-supporting in foodgrains by March, 1952.

Sir Chintaman has placed the loss at three times the additional production. It should, therefore, be 14.4 million tons and not nine million tons, as was "conservatively" estimated by the Finance Minister. The Agriculture Ministry's reported estimate of loss for 1951 due to floods and draught ranges between one million and one million and a half tons or six and a half million for two years. The Ministry of Agriculture plans to build half a million tons Reserve from the imported foodgrains. It means that the Ministry has placed the 1952 deficit at 4.5 million tons or almost equal to the anticipated additional yield from the Grow More Food campaign.

Wells Sunk

Wells are the recognised medium of irrigation in areas suffering from draught. According to the two pamphlets referred to above the number of new wells constructed and old wells repaired between 1943-47 was 45,549 and 18,666 respectively. During 1947-48 and 1948-49 new wells sunk numbered 15,000 and 31,700 respectively. The number of old wells repaired during the two years was 11,900 and 4,300 respectively. In two years, April, 1949 to March 31, 1951, 195,000 wells were sunk or repaired. Figures of 1951-52 are not yet available. It will be thus seen that during the years 1943-51 3,22,200 wells were sunk or repaired.

The pamphlet adds "on an average a well can irrigate about five acres of land yielding roughly an extra one ton produce. On this basis, there should be 3,22,200 tons of additional production from these wells including 195,000 tons in the last two years. The pamphlet answers the poser, where does the additional yield from the Mother Earth go? It says that "the cultivator now consumes a larger portion of his produce than he used to do before. A personal reserve is also built up by him for emergency and in expectation of better prices."

The other scapegoat, namely the statistics has escaped by the back door this time. National calamities having taken its place. Higher prices, an anticipatel by the Finance Minister would persuade cultivator to disgorge his personal hoards. With the increased prices, the cultivator, not being investment-minded may also grow even less next year.

Besic Defects

There are clearly two basic defects in the approach to the food problem. Firstly, the uncertainty created by the anti-zamindari legislation and high prices of foodgrains, have resulted in a diministion of the total yield. This should be evident from the "Agricultural situation" for October, which in the article referred above shows by charts that both acreage and yield of foodgrains had declined in 1950-51. Furthermore the cultivators' taxes have remained at 1920 level.

With investment habits and investment avenues lacking, the cultivator grows just enough to meet his yearly needs. Prices increases, therefore, do not stimulate production but reverses the gear.

Being afraid of losing elections, the Government has not dared to enhance land revenue or other taxes, which would have compelled the cultivator to give more foodgrains.

Secondly, India, normally has been in deficit in rice and not so much in wheat. Instead of increasing the production or availability of rice, the Government has been using all possible devices to push down the throat of rice-eating people non-rice cereals.

There is yet another aspect of the problem. India is a sub-continent where floods, draughts and earthquakes have been regularly occuring in one part or the other. There were, however, no vested interests before the war to magnify them into a national calamity. The Government of India's food policy in general and the Grow More Food campaign in particular have at least one achievement to their credit. They have made surplus states into deficit states.

INDIA DECLARES AT 485 For 9: HIGHEST EVER IN TESTS

Tatas Beat City 'A' 4-0.

B. P. H. A. HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Without unduly extending themselves Tata Sports claimed full points by scoring four goals to nil against Bombay City 'A' in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League played at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening. Earlier, Blue Wizards and Indian Navy were concerned in a goalless draw in the First Division of the same League.

Tata Sports did not field their regular side. Carvalho and Francis Coutinho were absent. Diego and Ferrao played instead. The Tata attack combined well, but found the ground rather difficult.

Bombay City played a confuseu game with a confusion of positions. Instead of playing Gerry Ireland and Joe Rodrigues in attack, they played them in defence, thus concentrating on defence, rather than attack.

Tatas dominated and opened their account in the twelfth minute of the first half through George Pereira, who converted a penalty corner. Before the break Lenny D'Souza obtained Tatas second goal off a pass from Lawrie Fernandes.

Anthony Braganza beat Valentine, the City goalie with a feeble shot in the eight minute of play of the second half off a pass from Ferrao. But the final goal was a gem of a shot by Lawrie Fernandes who ran down the line blank and from the goal line he swerved in to score.

'PRIVATE SECRETARY' WELL STAGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That up-roaring side-splitter "The Private Secretary" was revived by popular request at St. Xavier's High School Hall by the Young Men's Sodality, but it was surprising that a rather meagre audience witnessed a really exquisite performance.

The show will be held on Sunday evening for the last time and it is a treat that should not be missed.

Loncelot Noraha as the Rev. Robert "Spalding "The Private Secretary" gives a truly versatile performance. He keens the audience hilariously happy for well nigh 2-1/2 hours. Sydney Tellis, as the gentleman tailor of Bond Street, is well fitted and cuts a neat figure. His performanee as a drunkard calls for special attention.

J. X. Fernandes as Cattermole, P. J. J. Pinto as Douglas Cattermole and J. S. Gonsalves as Stead, the housekeeper provide a well supporting cast.

INDIANS BEAT CIVILIANS

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The All-India touring soccer team beat Singapore Civilians by one goal to zero here today.

The only goal came in the second half.

For the Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium
10-15 a.m. England vs India (Second Test-third day).

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation, B.P.H.A. ground.
3-30 p.m. Goan Sports 'A' vs Burmah-Shell (First Division)
4-45 p.m. Lusitamans vs Dockyard (Senior Division).

SWIMMING

Galoway of India
7-30 a.m. Long distance Open sea race.

England Faced With Uphill Task Lose Lowson Early

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DESPITE Howard's use of defensive tactics over a protracted spell during the pre-lunch period and an injury to Hazare, which caused two long stoppages and put India 14 minutes behind the clock, India held the whip hand at the end of the second day's play in the Second Test between England and India, at the Brabourne Stadium, today. After declaring their innings at 485 for nine wickets, her highest score in a Test match ever, shortly after tea, India claimed the valuable wicket of stylish Frank Lowson while the visitors scored 40 runs during the hour that England occupied the wicket.

Hazare eclipsed yet another record before he returned to the pavilion, being run out for 155, which took him exactly 300 minutes and included 19 hits to the fence. He aggregated the highest number of runs by an Indian in a series against England, by passing Merchant's 282 compiled in six innings in the series of 1936.

Lucky recepient of two lives in the early stages of his innings, slim Gopinath, the discovery of last season, made an aggressive, unbeaten 50 which considerably helped his side to force home the advantage given by the earlier batsmen.

UNFORTUNATE FAILURE

The only dark side of India's innings was the failure of Amarnath to display his best form and produce the strokes he did at the nets on Test match eve. During his tenure at the crease, which extended over a shade more than a 100 minutes, he produced only two strokes of the old vintage, a brilliant late-cut and an exquisite extra-cover drive.

Hazare continued to play the role of a conqueror, a role which he is seldom allowed to play in a Test. The Indian skipper in attempting to hook Ridgway sustained a nasty injury on the forehead with his score at 109 and after going in for medical attention, a process which took 10 minutes, he returned to add 46 runs.

The potency of the visitors' attack was considerably reduced by Leadbeater's inability to take the field. He had retired with a pulled muscle at tea-time yesterday.

On seeing Amarnath settle down after a few anxious moments and finding Hazare impossible to dislodge, Howard in near desperation turned to negative tactics, getting Watkins to bowl outside the leg stump and setting a completely defensive field, which did not include a fielder at slip, even to Ridgway. But he saw a glimmer of light on Amarnath's dismissal and when Sarwate came out, they renewed their onslaught.

A foreboding feeling seized me when Hazare, in the slips dropped Lowson when he was only four in a total of 18 but soon Sohoni, with the assistance of Mantri, made good the damage, sending him back with only one more run to his credit. Jack Robertson had made 29 of the tourists' total of 40, when the umpires called 'time'.

Details Of Play

Lala Amarnath was lustily cheered as he accompanied Hazare to the wicket to play his first Test innings in three seasons, and a huge fire-cracker went off as the Lala prepared to take strike against Statham. Hazare completed his century within ten minutes of the commencement of play. His century, his second in consecutive innings had occupied him 200 minutes and he had hit 12 fours. Runs were scored at one per minute 300 going up precisely at 10-30.

Amarnath was a trifle shaky at the start. He survived two leg-before-wicket appeals by Ridgway. The Indian skipper added 9 runs and was then struck over face in attempting to hook Ridgway. He bleeded profusely and had to be assisted off the field by the masseurs.

V. S. Hazare

Hakim Edekar, Sarwate, the next man in, walked out to the wicket, but was promptly recalled and after a short interruption, Hazare returned to continue his innings amongst deafening cheers.

At 328, Howard made a double bowling change, bringing on Tattersall in place of Statham at the pavilion end and Watkins relieved Ridgway at the opposite end. Tattersall, who bowled round the wicket, did not utilise a slip. Watkins also dispensed with the slip-fielder and bowled to a completely defensive field.

Runs were becoming difficult to get against the defensive field as the tourists had obviously reserved the onslaught till the new ball was due. Amarnath, who had failed to find his best form, lifted Tattersall to deep mid-off and Howard, running back, took a well-anticipated catch. The former Indian skipper had helped Hazare augment the overnight score of 286 by 82 runs, his own contribution being 32 which included 5 fours.

At the fall of this wicket the tourists abandoned their defensive tactics and Ridgway, who also had been bowling without a slip, was not supported by his usual two slips and a gully, a third man, a cover point, a mid-off, a mid-on a backward short-leg slightly squarish and a deep long leg. Hazare stepped out to a slighted delivery from Tattersall and drove it effortlessly to the long-on boundary to reach his 150.

Hazare was run out after he had added only a single to his score at lunch. He late-cut Tattersall and started for a single but Lowson, fielding at short third man sent in accurate throw and Spooner had the bails off before Hazare could regain his crease. His innings of 155, which was one of his finest in Test cricket, took him 256 minutes and included 19 fours. The total, when he was dismissed, was 388.

The diminutive Sarwate, who had been batting with grace and ease, was joined by Hemu Adhikari. The pair added only nine and then Sarwate, who had made 18, had his wicket shattered by an over-pitched delivery from Tattersall. Late-cutting Tattersall for two, Adhikari sent up the 400 after the innings had been in progress for exactly eight hours.

The new ball, taken at 410 did not damage save check the scoring rate. Spooner gave Gopinath a 'life' when he was 17 in a total of 420, failing to hold on to a glance. The Madras colt was lucky to escape on one more occasion when Watkins, at second slip failed to hold a vicious cut. Ridgway was again the bowler to suffer. At 429, Howard brought back Tattersall at the pavilion end but persisted with the unfortunate Ridgway from the northern end.

UNNECESSARY

Adhikari's innings terminated a few moments before tea. He was given out, caught behind at the second appeal. He attempted to sweep Tattersall to fine-leg but the ball struck his pad and the bowler appealed for leg-before-wicket, which umpire Naidu negatived. The ball, however, flew up from the pad and was caught by Spooner. Skipper Howard moved in from mid-on and appealed for a catch, the umpire responding by pointing his finger heavenwards, which obviously followed that Adhikari had played the ball on to his pad and thence into Spooner's hands. I was given to understand that Tattersall's appeal for leg-before-wicket was turned down while the ball was in the air but once Spooner had caught the ball another appeal was unnecessary and umpire Naidu should have declared him out as soon as Spooner held the catch.

Adhikari had made 25 while the total at his dismissal was 460. The tea interval came with the total at 463 for seven wickets, Gopinath being unbeaten with 41 while Sohoni had collected a single.

Statham dismissed Sohoni and Mankad in quick succession on resumption of play. Gopinath, with a sharp single completed his fifty in a stay of exactly two hours. At this stage Hazare applied the closure with the score at 485, Gopinath and Shinde being unbeaten with 50 and eight respectively.

A GRAND CATCH

With an hour's play left for drawing of stumps, the visitors commenced their reply with Lowson and Robertson. Lokson should have been out when only four, Hazare, at second slip, flooring an ankle-high catch off Amarnath. The lapse did not prove to be expensive for Sohoni claimed him after he had scored only one more run. The Yorkshireman edged a catch on the leg-side and Mantri covered up to take a good catch. The total was 18 when Tom Graveney joined Robertson.

Playing sedate cricket, Robertson and Graveney, who had made 29 and two, respectively, raised the score to 40.

SCORE-BOARD

INDIA (1st Innings)

M. K. Mantri c Spooner b Statham	39
P. Roy c Kenyon b Statham	140
P. R. Umrigar lbw Leadbeater	8
V. S. Hazare run out	155
L. Amarnath c Howard b Tattersall	32
C. T. Sarwate b Tattersall	18
H. R. Adhikari c Spooner b Tattersall	25
C. D. Gopinath not out	50
S. W. Sohoni c Robertson b Statham	6
Vinoo Mankad b Statham	0
S. G. Shinde not out	8
Extras	4
TOTAL: (for 9 wkts. decl.)	485

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 75; two for 99; three for 286; four for 368; five for 388; six for 397; seven for 460; eight for 471; nine for 471.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J. B. Statham 29-5-96-4; F. Ridgway 32-5-137-0; A. Watkins 32-2-97-0; E. Leadbeater 11-2-38-1; R. Tattersall 34-8-112-3; J. D. Robertson 1-0-1-0.

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

F. A. Lowson c Mantri b Sohoni	5
J. D. Robertson batting	29
T. W. Graveney batting	2
D. Kenyon, A. Watkins, R. T. Spooner, N. D. Howard, E. Leadbeater, J. B. Statham, R. Tattersall and E. Ridgway to bat.	
Extras	4
TOTAL: (for 1 wkt.)	40

WICKET FELL AT 18.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 8-3-12-1; L. Amarnath 8-3-12-0; S. G. Shinde 4-3-3-0; Vinoo Mankad 3-0-9-0.

W. INDIES LEAD BY 176 RUNS

Trim Takes 7 Wkts. For 62

PERTH, Dec 15.

Trim, the West Indies bowler, who was playing the first match since a lay off necessitated by injury, continued his fine work against Western Australia today and finished with 7 wickets to his credit, enabling the West Indies to gain a flimsy 43 runs. In their second knock the West Indies have lost half their side for 133 runs.

Walcott contributed 50 valuable runs to this total.

The scores were:

WEST INDIES (first innings) 151

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (first innings)

Williams c Christani b Trim 4; Frankish b Trim 8; Langdon b Trim 2; Outridge l.b.w. Trim 0; Sarra c Walcott b Atkinson 6 Carmody c Wallcott b Trim 13 Edwards c Goddard b Trim 12 Munro b Trim 7 Puckett not out 24 Dunn b Atkinson 10 Price c Guillen b Atkinson 23 Extras 0 Total 108.

BOWLING: Trim 16-1-80-7 Gomez 3-2-5-0 Atkinson 12-3-23-3

WEST INDIES (second innings)

Stillmeyar b Dunn 12, Rae c Edwards b Dunn 14, Christiani c Munro b Puckett 6. Walcott c and b Punckett 50, Gomez lbw Dunn 23, Rickards not out 18, Goddard not out 8, Extras 2. Total (for 5 wkts) 133.

BOWLING: Dunn 11-1-35-3 Price 7-0-27-0 Puckett 10-2-28-2 Frankish 4-0-17-0 Sarra 3-0-17-0 Williams 3-0-7-0

NARISH KUMAR IN FINAL

16-Year Old Girl Beats Miss Woodbridge

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15 (PTI): Naresh Kumar, holder, qualified for the final of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships today, defeating Iftikhar Ahmed, Pakistan's number one 6-1, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1. He meets Sumant Misra, runners-up who beat Ivan Alexy in the other semi-final at 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Rita Davar, 16-year-old girl, beat Miss Laura Woodbridge, holder, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5

Dilip Bose and Naresh Kumar (holders) conceded a walkover to G Vasant and S Bharucha (Bombay) in the men's doubles semi-final.

In the mixed doubles final, Iftikhar Ahmed and Mrs. H. Cargin beat Naresh Kumar and Miss Laura Woodbridge 8-3, 6-3.

BOMBAY RACES

Outsiders To The Fore At Mahaluxmi

ROMAN DANCER BAGS 1,000 GUINEAS

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LOVERS of form fared disastrously at Mahaluxmi today with the fall of favourites till the sixth event. Late in the evening three firm favourites, Samurai, Starshell and Bel Ager, winners of their respective events gave relief to those punters who were not washed out earlier.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Roman Dancer scored 1 1/4 lengths victory from unconsidered Janice in the 1,000 Guineas, the first classic of the season. The warm favourite, Young Sinner was not in the hunt but was seen travelling strongly when the race was almost over and she headed the beaten lot when passing below the wire.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Our Owen had an easy job when outstriding wagered Implacable in the day's side attraction, the Baroda Cup. Morvi's Manzoor put in strong work at the Judge's end to relegate Nuremberg to the unremunerative fourth place.

Thirty-eight punters collected each Rs. 408-8-0 on the daily double event. The treble was solved by 26 punters each of whom collected Rs. 4,930.

Results:—

THE HOTGI PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PET HAND 8-3 K. Hassan .. 1
Mr. Akbar Khan's BATTLE SONG 9-3 Purtusingh 2
Mr. T. A. Motabhoy's CLEMENTINE 8-6 Shiba 3
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DON'T BOAST 8-4 Ganpat S. 4

Not run: Amarnath.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 11 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 351. Places Rs. 108 and Rs. 23.
Trainer: L. W. Marrable.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 1,477-0-0. Tickets 7.

THE GHOLVAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BUSHER 8-7 Chavan S. 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's GOLDEN FLIGHT 8-7 Harbutt 2
Mr. B. S. Nemani's FLASH 8-7 P. Khade 3
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's YAAR 8-7 Duncombe 4

Not run: Buckhurst Park, S. Chakra and Regal Domain.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 3 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: Major K. P. Jadhav.

THE KANARA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's GIPSY BILL 8-7 Purtusingh 1
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 9-3 Cracknell 2
Messrs. W. Buckley, L. N. Kapadia and D. Mathradas' EUDORA 8-9 Harbutt 2
Messrs. F. M. Potia and Abid H. Doctor's BOY SCOUT 7-10 P. Khade 4

Not run: Poldo, Rabalto, Passing Bell and Blue Lotus.
Won by: Short head, Dead-heat, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 11 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 323. Places Rs. 74, Rs. 34 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: Moosa.

THE DIVA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Khatau Khimji's WILL TO POWER 9-0 Pk. Mohd. 1
Maharaja of Rajpip'a's GORGIA 8-11 Devaney O. 2
Mr. Agha Jan's COOKIE 8-11 Kadam 3
Mr. H. M. Munshi's VIKING 9-0 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Estrellita.

Roman Dancer, owned by the Maharaja of Kashmir scored a brilliant victory to annex the 1000 guineas at Mahalaxmi today. Picture shows the Maharaja receiving the trophy from Sri Jamshetjee Jeejebhoy, while Mr. Jasdenwalla looks on.

Won by: Neck, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 47 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 305. Places Rs. 86, Rs. 21 and Rs. 35.
Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1951).—Distance 1 mile.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER 9-2 Roberts 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's JANICE 8-7 Antoo Y. 2
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI 8-7 Mullane 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's H.R.H. 8-7 Roberts .. 4

Not run: Rose of Harlem.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 83 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE BARODA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's OUR OWEN 8-8 Cracknell .. 1
Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's IMPLACABLE 8-0 Duffy 2
Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's NUREMBERG 7-6 Medhe G. 4

Not run: Swing Bridge.
Won by: 4 lengths, 4 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63 Places Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35.
Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-3 P. Khade 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MAJESTIC WAY 9-2 Harbutt 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-8 Duffy 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TASLAIN. ROON 8-4 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Loyal Prince and Pe-
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Head, Head.
Time: 2 minutes 10 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Hamza Ali and W. W. K. Bishop's STARSHELL 8-1 Cracknell 1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CASANOVA 7-11 Roberts 2
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' AWAARA 8-13 Damodar 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's RUMBITA 8-2 Shiba 4

Not run: Agni Mani, Pessimist, Makarpura, The Roarer, Don't be Silly, Gallant Man, Star of Iran and Fulhurst.
Won by: 1/2 length, 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 41 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE DIVA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BEL AGER 9-0 Harbutt 1
Mrs. K. T. Sippy's JUNGLE JIM 9-0 Roberts 2
Messrs. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHOENIX LAD 9-0 Chavan S. 3
Mrs. F. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 9-0 Mullane 4

Not run: Free Port.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

M. P. TEAM FOR THE RANJI TROPHY

NAGPUR, Dec. 15, (PTI): The following will represent the Madhya Pradesh team which will meet Madras in the Ranji Trophy cricket championship to be played at Madras on December 22, 23, 24 and 25.

A. D Mohoni (Captain), Kamaraj Kesari (Vice-Captain), W. D. Sane, Gopi Naidu, S. A. Rahim, S. S. Jog, R. Narsimhan, G. D. Misra, T. S. Nayudu, Jamnadas and Gurdayal Singh. A V. K. Mudalier will be twelfth man and G. L. Patel and B. V. Thakare standbyes.

Architect Of National Shipping

(Continued from Page 3.)

within a short time of your taking over your present portfolio of Works, Production and Supply is a tribute to your keen interest in the development of this key industry for which we and the country are grateful. So far as we are concerned, this occasion marks the end of an epoch of our active association with and our work for a national industry of such gigantic proportions spread over a period of ten years. We have done all that lay in our power. We now fervently hope that this magnificent national asset would be further developed from the broader and more important view point of stepping up its productivity for the economic and industrial growth of our country.

Tribute To Walchand

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have this morning another pleasant duty to perform. I consider it a privilege and honour that I should have been asked by the Board of Directors of the Scindia Company to request you, Sir, to unveil by wireless at Visakhapatnam the Bust of the architect of shipbuilding in India, Shri Walchand Hirachand. But before I do so I feel it would be appropriate, if I say a few words in appreciation of the valuable services Shri Walchand has rendered in building up of our national shipping and shipbuilding.

More than three decades ago Shri Walchand Hirachand responded to the call of the sea. He, along with Shri Narottam Morarjee, Shri Lallubhai Samaldas and Shri Kilachand Devchand founded the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

He was thus amongst the first to be on the bridge of "Scindias" and remained there till the end of 1949 setting her course and directing her steering. One of his missions of life was to build up a National Merchant Navy, owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves. During his eventful career, he played a significant part in securing for National shipping its right and proper place and did everything possible against heavy odds, in making it a powerful instrument in improving the country's economy.

His conception of Indian shipping was not confined to the Scindia Company alone. Whenever, therefore, any Indian shipping company was attacked by foreign vested interests, he ran to its rescue and gave it the protection with the same energy and determination with which he worked for his own Company.

Shri Walchand's spirit of vigorous living and enterprise has always been the dominant note of his industrial activities. It was this spirit of venture that enabled him to conceive and develop the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and to build therein ocean-going vessels in the service of the country. He did not under-estimate the difficulties that lay in his path. Undeterred, however, by these obstacles, he went on with the scheme. He imparted some of his enterprising spirit to his shareholders who gave him the necessary capital. A great key-industry so very necessary for the development of national shipping and national defence was thus created against tremendous odds in its early stages.

For Posterity

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not easy to assess the value of the contribution that Shri Walchand has made to our industrial growth and economic freedom. A clear and dispassionate perspective, necessary for such valuation, is possible only after a lapse of time. I am, however, sure that posterity will recall with gratitude the services he rendered not merely in fields of shipping and shipbuilding, but in other industrial fields from automobiles to aircraft as well. He has discharged his great task with success all his own. Owing to his illness he is unable to be with us this morning but on my behalf as well as on behalf of you all, I wish him good health and long life.

The pedestal on which the Bust of Shri Walchand Hirachand is placed at Visakhapatnam bears an appropriate tribute paid to him and his organisation by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Scindias remember with gratitude and pride its old association with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the struggle for the development of Indian shipping.

His later interest in the continuance and survival of the Shipyard cannot easily be forgotten and his contribution in the solution of the problems related to the acquisition of the Yard by the Government, will for ever be cherished.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to come back to our good ship. I thank you all for honouring us with your presence this morning and you, Sir, for having consented to grace this occasion. I also take this opportunity to thank all our workers, staff and officers who have laboured so much to build the ship, which you, Sir, will soon be launching.

It gives me great pleasure, Sir, on behalf of the Scindia organisation and of its Board of Directors of which I have the honour to be the Chairman, to request you, Hon'ble Shri Gadgil, to name this eighth 8,000 ton cargo vessel now under construction at Visakhapatnam out of Indian steel and by Indian workmen and to launch her with your blessings as also to unveil the Bust at Visakhapatnam of Shri Walchand Hirachand by pressing the switch in front of you.

Bihar Gain Narrow Lead

KANPUR, Dec. 15: Bihar gained a narrow first innings lead of 45 runs over U. P. in the Ranji trophy match played here today. In reply to U.P.'s total of 178, Bihar scored 223; while U. P. in their second knock scored 30 for 1 wicket at close of play.

Rajendranath was top-scorer for Bihar with 76 to his credit.

The scores were:—

U. P. (First Innings) 178

BIHAR (First Innings)

Omprakash c Ranjit Sinha b K Singh 46, Sudhir Das b B. K. Singh 17, S. Dey lbw Tewari 16, Shute Banerjee st A. M. Gupta b Khanna 6, Rajendra Nath lbw K. Singh 76, S. Mukerjee c Gupta b K. Singh 33, Bose b K. Singh 1, N. Chakravarty not out 11, S. Patel b K. Singh 8, S. Sinha lbw Khanna 0, T. Bannerjee st Gupta b Khanna 0. Extras 11. Total 223.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

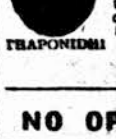
K. Singh 28-6-64-6; Khanna 0.3-2-50-3; Tewari 5-2-11-1; Kaur 5-0-28-0; Kukreja 18-2-49-0; S. Bannerjee 4-0-10-0

N. S. W. PILE UP 449 RUNS

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales added 136 runs for the last three wickets today to carry their first innings total to 449 against Victoria, the Sheffield Shield holders.

Victoria replied with 189 for 4, and finished the day 260 runs behind.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



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HYDROKIL will magically cure obnoxious Hydrocele and give you new life. Rs. 5/-.
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120, Asutosh Mukerji Rd., Calcutta.

No Devaluation Of Sterling

BRITAIN'S BID TO CAPTURE MONEY MARKET LEAD

Foreign Exchange Market Reopened Without Free Exchange Rate

LONDON, December 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Bank of England announced today that the London foreign exchange market would be fully reopened for dealing in both spot and forward currencies as from next Monday. The Bank of England will cease to quote official rates for forward currency.

The new arrangement does not mean the abolition of exchange restrictions, it was learned. The dollar parity remaining at 2.80 and the official price of gold is still 250 shillings per ounce.

The Dollar-Sterling Exchange rate remains at 2.80 dollars to the pound, and the price of gold at 250 shillings per fine ounce.

The main effect of the changes is that though exchange control remains, transactions will take place through the market instead of through the Bank of England.

The Bank of England will stop quoting official rates for forward exchange and will allow a wider "spread" either side in spot exchange.

NEW MARGIN

The present spread is one per cent either side of the parity, but the new margin will not be announced before Monday.

Commercial banks will be able to deal in forward exchange at market rates.

By this move, the Bank of England thus passes the risk to commercial banks by freeing the money market to make its own prices in forward transactions in many currencies.

The most important of these are the American and Canadian dollars, the Dutch Guilder, the Belgian French and Swiss Francs.

The Bank of England felt that its cheap facilities had been used for "quasi-speculative dealings." Now the dealers will have to take the forward rate of the market.

Subject to certain limitations, commercial banks will be permitted to deal in United States dollars with banks in the American account area—but only directly.

Following Canada's complete freeing of her dollar last night, authorised British banks can now deal in Canadian dollars against the United States dollars—spot and forward—in any part of the world.

NO FREE EXCHANGE RATE

The new move will help Britain on her way to regaining her pre-War position as the money market of the world.

Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor, said today's announcement means London again has a foreign exchange market, but not a free exchange rate, no change in Sterling parities and no abolition of sterling exchange control.

Premiums or discounts for forward exchange rates will be arranged wholly by supply and demand.

FIRST PAYMENTS OF U. S. AND CANADIAN LOAN

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Britain will make her first annual payments of capital and interest on the post-war United States and Canadian dollar loans due on December 31, it was officially announced here today.

The Treasury stated that after reviewing Britain's financial situation they had decided not to exercise the right of waiver of the interest payments on the loan.

Britain will also repay capital and interest on outstanding Lend-Lease debts to the United States.

The grand total to be paid to America and Canada is £2,600,000 sterling.

The decision to pay in full means that Britain's gold losses for the fourth quarter of the year will be 10 per cent higher than expected—the biggest on record.

A five day strike of 20,000 miners and railwaymen in the Lorraine coal basin ended on Friday when the management agreed to arbitration on higher bonuses.

BRITISH TRAIN DERAILED

Sabotage Suspected In Suez Canal Area

BRITISH H.Q., Suez Canal Zone, Dec. 15 (UPA): A British military train was derailed between Suez and Ismailia Saturday. Military authorities believed Egyptian saboteurs caused the wreck.

Early reports said one British soldier broke his leg when the engine jumped off the track. Five box cars behind it were telescoped.

British headquarters said "sabotage is suspected."

A military spokesman said the Suez-Port said line on which the wreck occurred probably would be blocked for three days.

At Fayid British troops opened fire on the Egyptians attempting to attack gun emplacements at the H.Q. of General Sir Brian Robertson, British Middle East Commander. The Egyptians fled.

The Dutch Prime Minister Mr. Willem Drees, will fly to the United States on January 11 for talks with President Truman

Famine Relief In Gujerat

A box for collection of funds for famine relief in Gujerat and Saurashtra has been kept at the main entrance of the Cricket Club of India. The Bombay Citizens' Femine Relief Committee requests members of the public, specially lovers of cricket who attend the Test matches, to contribute their mite and help in the opening of relief centres.

U. S. REJECTS SYRIAN MOVE

PARIS, Dec. 15 (UPA): The United States rejected on Saturday a Syrian move to drop the Soviet-opposed Baruch atom control plan and let the new United Nations Disarmament Commission start completely from scratch.

American delegate Dr. Philip Jessup speaking for the Western Big Three, told the main Political Committee, "It would be dishonest for us to pretend negotiations in the new Commission can start with the abandonment of basic principles."

No Effect On Indian Market Says C. B. Mehta

BOMBAY, Dec. 15 (PTI): Financial circles in the city stated here today that the move of the Bank of England to reopen her foreign exchange market would, to a certain extent, assist the inflow of capital in that country.

The consensus of opinion among these circles was that no basic change was involved in the move, except that the banks are now free to operate exchange deals at fluctuating rates within the limits fixed by the Bank of England, but related to the basic parity of 2.80 dollars.

These circles, however, ruled out the possibility of Britain devaluing her currency in the prevailing circumstances.

Effect On Indian Rupee

Commenting on the action of the Bank of England, Professor C. N. Vakil, Director of the University School of Economics, said that it was intended to be a defensive action in the policy of the Bank of England to maintain the parity of sterling.

"The action will lead to a demand for sterling.

The success of this effort should help the Indian rupee which was in practice linked up with sterling, he said.

C. B. Mehta's Views

Referring to the Bank of England's announcement Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, a leading business man of the city, stated that "as far as India is concerned, it will have no effect whatsoever."

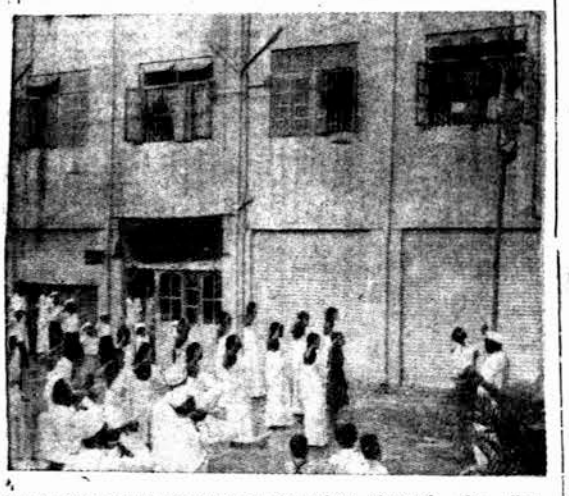
"However, it will have a good effect on the London Exchange market, bringing thereon a large amount of forward exchange business which upto now was going to other markets of the world, such as New York, Paris, etc., he added.

Mr. Mehta said it was likely that the Bank of England authorities might get an inkling as to how the operators of the different countries of the world were taking forward the position in different currencies in terms of sterling as well as other countries.

There are a large number of varieties of sterlings such as the Belgium Account Sterling, French Account Sterling and the Netherlands Account Sterling.

"The official opening of free market in forward dealings for different varieties of Sterlings will be very helpful to Britain in allowing British merchants and businessmen to compete with those of other countries and thereby divert the flow of U. S. Dollars to the Bank of England," Mr. Mehta said.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR PATEL



The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee observed the first death anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Saturday. Photo shows Shri S. K. Patil hoisting the National Flag at Congress House.

CONSOLIDATED FREE INDIA

Gadgil's Tributes To Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE valuable services rendered by the late Sardar Patel to the cause of India's political freedom and its final consolidation before his death were eulogised by various speakers at a mass meeting held at Chaupatty this evening in observance of the first death anniversary of that departed lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, described by many in the country as "The Iron Man of India."

The meeting which was under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil.

Paying his tributes to the late Sardar Patel, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Power and Supply, Central Government, said that the late Sardar was the architect of India's political consolidation after her independence in 1947. He added that it was the political sagacity, course tact and farsightedness of Sardar Patel that were to a large measure responbile for the unification of the country. "Behind the strong Centralised Government loomed the figure of Sardar Patel, its maker and creator", affirmed Mr. Gadgil.

The Central Minister said that though Sardar Patel had the reputation of being very stern at times, he was in reality humane, with a soft and sensitive heart. In war he was a great and merciless soldier, while in peace he was a great administrator and consolidator. Practical to the core, he always believed in achieving concrete results and not in mere verbal outpourings.

KHER'S TRIBUTE

Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher said that the country today was after economic and social upliftment of the people. However, any progress that was sought to be made by violence was apt to shatter the pattern of a society envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and his able lieutenants, among whom Sardar Patel was the most outstanding.

The Chief Minister said that while Gandhiji had merely shown the way to freedom, it was mostly left to his followers to implement his decisions. The Sardar, he added, had played a prominent part in giving a practical shape to Gandhiji's ideals and objectives.

Mr. Kher observed that today the country had a great leader in Prime Minister Nehru who carried on his shoulders the sorrows and burdens of a newly-liberated people, trying to overcome some of the most insurmountable difficulties which beset the country. He felt that by strengthening his hands they would be paying a real tribute to Sardar Patel.

MAGNETIC PERSONALITY

Mr. S. K. Patil said that Sardar's was a magnetic personality the "like of which they would never see again." Had he been alive today, some of the most intricate problems facing the country at present would have been solved without much difficulty.

In conclusion Mr. Patil made a fervent appeal to the people to contribute generously to the Sardar Patel Memorial Fund.

M. P. C. C's Tributes To Sardar

POONA, Dec. 15 (PTI): The Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee today expressed its deep sense of gratitude for the unique service rendered by the late Sardar Patel in the cause of the country.

In a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the late Sardar, the M.P.C.C. said that by the consolidation of the Indian Republic Sardar Patel deservedly earned the title of "Bismark of India."

BPCC'S TRIBUTES TO THE SARDAR

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee today observed the first death anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In the morning, there was a flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House when Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. addressing the gathering paid tributes to the services rendered by the Sardar to the cause of India's freedom and progress.

In the evening, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister Bombay, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works and Supply, Central Government and other speakers will address. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C will preside.

Thatte's Case Against Nehru Dismissed

MORE CONGRESS VICTORIES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, December 15.

HOLDING that there was not sufficient ground to proceed against any of the accused, Mr. Dubey S.—D. M. Phulpur, Allahabad, dismissed the plaint which had been instituted recently by Laxman Ganesh Thatte, under Section 171 G and 500 I.P.C. against Shri Jawaharlal and Shri V. Hari, printer and publisher of the 'National Herald'.

The basis for this complaint was the alleged speech of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on December 3, 1951, at Bhopal, as published by Mr. V. Hari in the Dak edition of the 'National Herald' on December, 5, 1951.

The passage complained against was as follows: "I get bad taste, in my mouth when I take the name of this organisation. This is the same organisation which had a big hand in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. I am surprised when candidates standing on Hindu Mahasabha ticket talk of civil liberty, etc.

NO JURISDICTION

In the course of his order, the Magistrate observed that as was clear from the provisions of Section 177 Cr.P.C., the offence could be taken cognizance of by a competent court having jurisdiction over Bhopal and not by this court. The speech was alleged to have been delivered at Bhopal, and as such, the cause of action arose at that place.

The Magistrate remarked "I have great doubts, if those remarks amount to defamation. But so far as the remarks against the Hindu Mahasabha is concerned, the complainant has no 'locus standi' under the law to bring complaint regarding them. The complainant is in the capacity of a candidate on behalf of the Mahasabha and the remarks contained in the passage about candidates are not at all defamatory. Thatte had not produced any authority on behalf of the Mahasabha to file this complaint.

PRIOR SANCTION

The Magistrate further said that the complainant had not taken the necessary sanction to prosecute Shri Nehru under Section 170, G, I.P.C. as required by Section 196 Criminal Procedure Code. "This court, therefore, could not take cognizance of the alleged offence against Mr. Nehru under Section 170 G, I.P.C." The application is dismissed under Section 203 Cr.P.C.

ELECTION PETITION IN ALLAHABAD COURT

Judgment Reserved

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15, (PTI): The Lucknow bench of the Allahabad High Court reserved its judgment on the petition filed by a Jan Sangh candidate for the House of People challenging the validity of the candidature of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. The hearing on the petition concluded today.

The bench consisting of Mr. Justice L. S. Misga and Mr. Justice M. H. Kidwai also reserved judgment in another case in which Raja Rudra Pratap Narain Singh a U. P. Praja Party nominee for an assembly seat from Kaisergunj (north), district Baghaigh constituency had appealed to the High Court to set aside the order of the returning officer declaring his nomination invalid on the ground that a certified copy of the electoral roll had not been submitted along with the nomination paper.

SOCIALIST TO BE RELEASED ON PAROLE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15 (PTI): The U.P Government has decided to release on parole Mr. Lakhpat Ram Sharma, Socialist candidate for the House of the People from the Jhansi District South Constituency.

The parole will last upto January 31 next by which time the polling in plain districts of Uttar Pradesh will be over.

Except one Communist, there is no political detenu in Uttar Pradesh, a spokesman of the State Government said here today. He did not reveal the name of the detenu.

The spokesman said seven detenus who had been arrested in connection with control offences and who would be in jail at the time of polling, would be given the facilities for postal ballot.

The total number of detenus in Uttar Pradesh the Preventive Detention Act in January last was 48.

DANGE'S ASSERTION

NAGPUR, Dec. 15 (PTI).—Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist leader, told a meeting here last night that people everywhere were "fed up" with "the reactionary Congress Government" which, he said, should be replaced by "a progressive people's democracy."

Mr. Dange said that abolition of zamindari and equitable distribution of land to the tillers of the soil was the first major problem for the country. In Telengana, the Communist Party had accomplished this over an area of ten lakhs of acres. He would challenge Mr. Nehru to stand for election from Telengana and see if he could retain his deposit.

The Communist leader said that Rs. 1,800 crore five-year plan "boosted up" by Mr. Nehru, only promised the people "less food, low wages and high prices."

Mr. Dange said that the Socialist Party merely adopted "the Labour party socialism" which was no answer to their problems. By refusing to align itself with the "progressive forces", he added, the Socialist party was just helping the Congress to come back to power, as results from Travancore-Cochin indicated.

Manilal Gandhi Defies Malan's Laws

ENTERS ORANGE FREE STATE WITHOUT INCIDENT

HARGISMITO (Orange Free State), Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

A LARGE crowd of curious spectators gathered when Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, arrived here by train today, in defiance of the South African coloured laws.

But there were no incidents.

Mr. Gandhi informed the South African Prime Minister Dr. Malan earlier this week of his intention. He aims to attend the conference of the African National Congress at Bloemfontein.

The frontier station of Van Reenen was almost deserted when Mr. Gandhi passed through it this morning. But at Harrismitm, 20 miles inside the Free State, there was a large crowd of curious spectators at the stations.

Mr. Gandhi said in an interview here that he has both pleased and surprised at being able to cross the border at Van Reenen without incident.

"I have only one object and that is to oppose Apartheid in all its aspects", he said.

Mr. Gandhi said the Union was out of step with the rest of the world as was proved last week at the U. N. O.

Asked if he would enter the coaches or dining saloon on the train, which was restricted to whites, Mr. Gandhi said in Passive Resistance one breaks laws with the minimum of offence and he was thus achieving his object merely travelling through the Free State without a permit".

ELECTION RESULTS AT A GLANCE

TRICHUR, Dec 15.

Mr. K. Karunakaran (Congress) was declared elected today to the Travancore-Cochin Assembly from Vlyyur constituency.

The polling was:

Mr. Karunakaran (Congress 7761 votes, Mr. Tharu (Cochin party) 5061, Mr. K. K. Varier (united front of leftists) 4378, Mr. Srinivasan (Socialist) 3643 Mrs. Kamala Nambiasan (Ind) 1368.

Mr. Karunakaran is the seventh Congress candidate to be elected to the Travancore-Cochin Assembly, including the three returned unopposed.

Leftist Scores

TRICHUR, Dec. 15 (PTI):

Mr. K. P. Prabhakaran (united front was declared elected today to the Travancore-Cochin Assembly from Manalur constituency.

The polling was: Mr. K. P. Prabhakaran (united front) 13,583 votes. Mr. Vasu Panicker (Congress) 6,623 Mr. C. C. Manirony (Cochin party) 4,589

This is the second leftist victory in the State.

Food Minister Elected

KOTTAYAM, Dec 15.

Mr. K. M. Korah (Congress), Food Minister of Travancore-Cochin, was declared elected today on the State Legislative Assembly for the general seat from 2 member Changanacherry constituency in Kottayam district.

LEAGUERS TO SUPPORT CONGRESS

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15 (PTI): The City Muslim League resolved today to support the Congress in the elections and appealed to local Muslims to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates.

Governor Summons Bombay Legislatures

BOMBAY, Dec 15 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has summoned a special session of both the Houses of the Bombay Legislature to begin from January 15, 1952, according to a gazette notification here today.

AZAD ON 'CONCEPT OF MAN'

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, inaugurated the UNESCO Symposium on the "Concept of Man", at the Centrall Hall of the Parliament House, in New Delhi, on Thursday. Delegates from a number of countries attended the inaugural session of the Symposium jointly organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and the UNESCO. Photo shows Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing the gathering. Seen along with him on the main dais is Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Moscow.

No Disintegration Of Hyderabad

NEHRU ROUNDLY CONDEMNS COMMUNIST VOILENCE

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 15 (UPI).

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing 100,000 from the balcony of the historic Fateh Maidan this evening, said that he was not in favour of disintegrating Hyderabad state and for its merger with the neighbouring states. "I have not yet overcome the shock of the Partition and the havoc it has left in its trail."

The Congress President said, "The question raises many problems, the solution of which will hinder the progress of the people. The question of formation of linguistic provinces can wait, till we have tackled other more urgent problems."

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR

The Congress President then underlined the paramount urgency of consolidating the country, and paid eloquent tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his first death anniversary for solving the problem of six hundred Indian states. For further consolidation, he said, they must caution themselves against communalism and provincialism and other evils that try to weaken the country. He asked the people to work hard to increase the output in factories and the produce from the land, to make the country rich.

FOREIGN POCKETS MUST GO

Amidst applause, the Congress President declared that foreign pockets, on the Indian soil would not be tolerated any longer. As a matter of fact no free country would tolerate such alien intrusion. "Goa and Pondicherry are part and parcel of India and no amount of legal quibbling could help those who wanted to continue their hold on them," he said.

He explained that the Government of India had allowed this problem to hang on, because of their preoccupation with more urgent ones. At an opportune time, the question of these foreign pockets would be tackled, he assured.

Adverting to Communist atrocities in Hyderabad, he said that the enemy of Communism in India was the Communist Party. By their violent activities they had antagonised people against them.

According to him, the Indian Communists were not a set of wise people. They encouraged violent activity and when the forces of law and order asserted they talked of civil liberties. Both Communists and Socialists were building castles in the air, he remarked.

AT WARANGAL

Reverting to Communist activities in the State, Mr. Nehru said at Warangal that their methods were dangerous and harmful to the country. "Remember," he warned, "if this kind of thing is tolerated, the sword and the gun will begin to decide the issue in the whole country."

Mr. Nehru and party left Warangal for Hyderabad by plane.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Mr. Nehru wanted Osmania University in Hyderabad to become a centre in the south for promoting unity among Indians. He liked the University and wanted it to flourish. "If you begin to talk of dividing the State, then this university cannot grow," he said.

MRS. PANDIT

Earlier, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit referred to the various changes that had taken place both at home and abroad during the last few years and said the whole world was watching independent India, because any changes here would not only affect India but the whole of Asia. Mr. Nehru and party left Warangal for Hyderabad by plane.

Unveils Gandhi Statue

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 15 (PTI).

The Congress President Mr. Nehru this afternoon unveiled an eightfoot bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi in standing posture with a book on hand in James Street, the busiest business locality in Secunderabad.

The statue is on a twelve feet pedestal in which it is inscribed "Truth is God" and the famous words of Gandhi "I shall work for India in which the poor will feel that it is their own country."

Purse To Pt. Nehru

AURANGABAD CITY, Dec. 15 (PTI): Congress President, Mr. Nehru will be presented with a purse when he arrives here tomorrow evening on his last hop of the tour of Hyderabad State.

Major General Leon Johnson, Commander of the United States Third Air Force, left Athens by air for Ankara, after a two day inspection of Greek air bases.

U.S. Intentions In Flying Over Hungary

PARIS, Dec. 15 (UPA).

RUSSIA'S charges that the American plane downed in Hungary a fortnight ago was flying on a sabotage mission was raised in the United Nations on Friday for the first time.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vyshinsky cited the incident to bolster a Soviet charge that the United States committed aggression by creating the 100,000,000 dollar Mutual Security Act Fund to finance present and former Iron Curtain residents in military and other activities.

American delegate Ernest Gross again denied the charge about the Fund. But he repeated the United States welcomed a full United Nations debate and he challenged Russia to show similar willingness to submit its policies to United Nations scrutiny.

The General Assembly then voted 55 to nil with two abstentions to add the Russian charges to its already-overloaded docket and send them to the main Political Committee for initial debate.

YUGO RESOLUTION

It then turned to the Committee-approved Yugoslav resolution calling on the Soviet Bloc to stop aggressive pressure against the Tito regime and quickly voted final approval by 47 votes to 5, the Soviet Bloc voting against, and two abstentions.

In the morning meeting of the main Political Committee, American delegate Dr. Philip Jessup urged Russia, in view of her opposition to the Baruch Atomic Control Plan, to submit a new disarmament plan for study by the projected United Nations Disarmament Commission.

U K, FRANCE ATTACKED IN U. N. BODY

PARIS, Dec. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Russia, Yugoslavia and Indonesia told the United Nations yesterday that Britain, France and other administering powers were not doing enough to promote progress in territories entrusted to their care by the United Nations.

The delegates told the Trusteeship Committee they felt there were not enough doctors, schools or political advancement in the territories.

The United Nations flag was not being flown nor were petitions being dealt with satisfactorily by the Trusteeship Council.

The Committee was discussing the report of the United Nations Trusteeship Council composed of administering and non-administering powers. It was presented earlier by the Council President Sir Alan Burns of Britain.

RECOVERY OF THE ABDUCTED

Indo-Pak Talks Conclude

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15 (PTI): The two-day conference of the Minority Ministers for India and Pakistan with the Chief Secretaries and other officials of the Governments of West Bengal, East Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the proposed legislation on the recovery and restoration of abducted persons concluded yesterday.

The representatives of the different State and Provincial Governments acquainted the Central Ministers with their views on the subjects. As the responsibility of taking final decisions lay with the Central Ministers, they decided to meet again for discussion between themselves with a view to ironing out the differences that emerged out of the proceedings of the conference and to arrive, if possible at an agreed decision.

U. S. DIPLOMAT WILL FIGHT TO CLEAR HIMSELF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, (UPA): Career diplomat John Stewart Service pledged an all-out fight to clear himself of charges that led to his sudden dismissal from the State Department after more than 16 years in diplomatic posts.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson fired Service on Thursday night, after the Government's top Loyalty Review Board said the famed 1945 "Amerasia" stolen secrets case cast a "reasonable doubt" on his loyalty.

Yugoslavia Will Stand With U.S.

NEW YORK, December 15 (UPA): Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was quoted yesterday as saying his country would go "shoulder to shoulder with the United States in repelling aggression anywhere in the world, whether it be in Berlin or on the Yugoslav border."

Representative Clement Zablocki, Democrat, Wisconsin, said Tito made this assurance to him during a recent conference in Belgrade.

Zablocki returned here aboard the liner, Liberte, after a tour of Europe which included Austria, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia. He was a member of the three-man special study group of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

Describing Yugoslavia as a "necessary bastion for the Western Powers in the Balkans," the Congressman said, "Tito has no other alternative than to be on level because he has Russian guns in his front yard."

NO FURTHER AID

Congresswoman Edna Kelly disagreed with Zablocki. Miss Kelly, who was a member of the special study group, said she was opposed to any further United States aid to Tito "while he continues the policy of denying human beings their God given rights to person and property."

She said she had voted in the past in favour of aid to Yugoslavia on purely humanitarian grounds and revealed that Tito told her he intended to go ahead with his farm collectivisation programme.

Zablocki also said he felt Spain was the "best bet" of the United States in Europe because it could get "three times more for our money from Spain than from any other European country."

SEARCH FOR RARE CROCODILE

Haldane Leaves For India

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, leading British biologist, left London airport last night for India to find a Gavial—large web-footed Crocodile which can inflate the tip of its nose—for the London Zoo.

The rare Gavial lives in the basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Indus Rivers. It has long slender jaws with even teeth; lives on fish and is harmless to man.

Prof. Haldane, accompanied by his wife, who is also a scientist, is also going to lecture to Indian biologists.

Alleged House-Breakers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

of six persons believed to be responsible for a number of house-breaking cases in Maharbouri area was arrested by the police in the early hours of this morning.

It is stated that Mohamad Yakub Abdulla, the ring leader of the gang along with his five associates was moving in a bye-lane at Play House at about 4 a.m in a suspicious manner. A police constable on petrol duty arrested them. It is further stated that the police later recovered from them implements for house breaking. Police are making further enquiries in the case.

Deputies Charged With Rebellion In Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Four Argentine Deputies were among twelve civilians charged here today with "rebellion" in conspiring with the leaders of last September's abortive military revolt against President Juan Peron's Government.

The Chamber is expected to expel the Deputies at a special session called for next Tuesday.

The eight others have been under arrest since the attempted coup, together with various other suspects who are still under investigation.

As M.G. Sees Mossadeq

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UPA).

THE Manchester Guardian said on Saturday: "Dr. Mossadeq is proving the truth of the grim saying 'he would ride on a tiger cannot dismount.' He rode to power on the hysterical power of the mob. Now he is compelled to keep the mob clamarous with wild promises of dazzling benefits oil nationalisation would bring to Iran .At present it is the blood of Mossadeq's enemies... The immediate task of diplomacy is to see whether anything can be done to encourage reasonable men who still exist in Iran to try to control events before they get out of hand."

ASIAN SOCIALISM THE ONLY WAY

Dr. Lohia's Solution To World's Problem

GWALIOR, Dec. 15 (PTI): Asian socialism alone was capable of providing solution to problems in a world faced today with hunger and war, said Mr Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, addressing an election meeting here this evening.

Of the three forces in the world today, he said, capitalism and communism had proved themselves incapable and the Atlantic type of socialism too had not made enough headway.

On India, therefore, lay the responsibility of showing the way to the world, he contended.

Mr. Lohia severely criticised the Congress which, he said, in its four years of rule had not been able to break the vicious circle of poverty and inequality in India.

Referring to Mr. Nehru's remarks that the Socialist Party merely talked in the air, the Socialist leader said that the description fitted Mr. Nehru more. He maintained that his party had concrete suggestions for increasing national wealth as also to meet the country's food shortage but the Congress towing the line of capitalists and of vested interests was not prepared to undertake programmes like nationalisation of big industries or redistribution of land.

AZAD KASHMIR CHIEF CRITICISED

JAMMU, Dec. 15 (PTI): Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Prime Minister, told a ten-thousand-strong gathering at Survankot in forward border area of Poonch yesterday that Maulvi Yusuf Shah, present head of "Azad Kashmir" care-taker Government was a "dyed-in-wool reactionary who was now masquerading as a self-appointed saviour of Kashmiris from the Maharaja's misrule."

"While we were busy fighting the Maharaja's tyranny and repression before the advent of popular rule in Kashmir," he said "these men in so-called Azad Kashmir were in Maharaja Hari Singh's pay. They tried their best to stem the tide of popular agitation. But today, we find these reactionary persons shouting from house tops that they want to liberate Kashmiris from the Maharaja's yoke."

KING GEORGE'S 56TH BIRTHDAY

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): King George the Sixth celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday quietly today at a family luncheon party. Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal family were among his guests.

Heavy fog last night prevented His Majesty accompanying the Queen to a birthday eve party at a London theatre. The King has not been out at night since his recent operation and it was thought unwise for him to go out in such weather.

The official King's birthday celebrations take place in June. Today's celebrations were private but congratulations from all parts of the world poured into Buckingham Palace and the occasion was marked by the firing of salute.

Oil Refinery For Bombay

AGREEMENT WITH BURMA SHELL GROUP

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (UPI): The Government of India have accepted a proposal by the Burmah Shell Group of oil companies (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company Ltd., and Burmah Oil Company Ltd.,) for the establishment by the latter of a modern oil refinery in Bombay with a capacity of 1,500,000 tons per annum.

This agreement follows broadly the lines of the agreement of November 30, 1951, with the standard-Vacuum Oil Company of New York.

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi this afternoon between the representatives of the Government of India and the Burmah-Shell Group of oil companies, London, in connection with the latter's proposal.

The meeting was attended, on the Indian side by N. R. Pillai, Y. N. Sukthankar, Mr. C. C. Desai, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya. Mr. Desai signed on behalf of the Government of India.

The Burma-Shell Group will form an Indian company which will own and operate the refinery. Out of the total capital employed in the business, which will be some Rs. 22 crores, Rs. 20 crores will be made available by the Burmah-Shell organisation, either as capital for the Indian company or partly as capital and partly as loan, and Rs. 2 crores will be offered in the shape og cumulative preference shares to Indian investors. Burmah-Shell are agreeable to raise the Indian participation to Rs. 3 crores, if so desired by the Government of India.

The Government of India, in order to facilitate the project, have given certain assurances to the Burma-Shell organisation, including exemption from compulsory acquisition for a period of 25 years and from certain sections of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act. The company will be free to make its own arrangement for the import of crude oil and for the distribution of refined products in India; also to export such products as may not be required for the Indian market.

COMPANY'S ASSURANCE

On their part, the Burmah-Shell organisation have given assurances which relate to the training and employment of suitable Indian where available, in all ranks, use of Indian crude when available, use of Government tankers (if any should be acquired), non-use of tankers of countries discriminating against India and availability of any surplus by-products to others likely to make use of them. It is expected that the refinery will commence operations by January 1956 and reach full production by July 1956.

The scheme should lead to the investment in India of sterling capital of the order of Rs. 20 crores. Apart from the advantages arising out of the employment of a large number of Indian personnel, there should be an annual saving to India of Rs. 3 crores of foreign exchange, and in addition a direct benefit to the Indian exchequer of between Rs. 1.5 and 2 crores per annum.

TALKS WITH CALTEX

Discussions are currently proceeding with the Caltex Oil Company for the creation by the later of an oil refinery in this country, somewhere on the east coast.

Address To Kirloskar

BOMBAY, Dec. 15 (H. S.):

At the crowded cruise organised by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on S. S. Shobhana, practical demonstration of a New Industry, a revolutionary industrial aid, were given by the promoter, Mr. L. S. Wakankar of "Asha" Products.

The new aid of Trasferable Prints claims to substantially stimulate the production and sales of Indian Ceramic, Glass and Machinery production of Indian manufacturers in their internal and export markets. These were exclusively a monopoly of the highly technically developed countries like Germany, Japan and U. S. A.

While replying to the address presented to him on the eve of his 61st birthday, Mr. S. V. Kirloskar, the Chief Guest, particularly mentioned this new venture and hoped that in the post-independence era, the Indian and particularly the Marathi talents will find ever-widening field for such and many other enterprises.

Indonesian Delegation At Tokyo

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (UPA): An Indonesian Reparations Commission committed to the task of negotiating a successful agreement with the Japanese Government on reparations payments and on a fishery pact arrived at Haneda airport on Saturday on a Philippines airlines plane.

Assam Out For 116 Runs

NOWGONG, Dec. 15 (PTI): On the opening day of the four day Ranji Trophy, National Championship for Cricket in India match, Assam, batting first, scored 116 runs in the first innings, while Orissa at the close of play had scored 54 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. The game was played at the Jubilee field.

Inter-'Varsity Cricket

MADRAS, Dec. 15 (PTI): In the three day Inter University Cricket match between Madras and Mysore, Mysore batting first were all out for 243 runs, half an hour after tea.

At close of play Madras had made 33 runs for two wickets.

The scores were:—

MYSORE: 243. (P. S. Viswanathan 90, G. Abraham 4 for 68).

MADRAS: 33 for 2.

North Zone 'Varsity Badminton

MEERUT, Dec. 14 (PTI): The following are the results of the semi-finals in the North Zone University Badminton Tournament here today.

SINGLES: R. Dhawan (Lucknow) beat D. Ghosh (Calcutta) 15-7 13-15 15-18; P. Roy (Calcutta) beat M. Goel (Lucknow) 18-17 15-12; D. Ghosh beat M. Goel 15-5 15-7; R. Dhawan beat P. Roy 15-6 15-4; Rajendra Sharma beat Chopra (Banaras) 15-3 15-8; Nisud beat G. Nagalia (Agra) 15-1 15-4.

DOUBLES: Sureman and Dhawan (Lucknow) beat D. Ghosh and Dasgupta (Calcutta) 15-5 17-15. Rajendra and Raghunandam (Agra) beat N. Sud and R. Sud.

RUSSIAN SWIMMING TEAMS' VISIT DENIED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Swimming Federation of India today declared that the news appearing in a certain section of the press that it had authorised its member states to invite a Russian swimming team directly, was not correct.

Mr. R. N. Ghosh, honorary general secretary of the S.F.I. confirmed that the Friends of Soviet Union of Bombay were negotiating with the Federation in connection with the visit of a Soviet swimming team in 1952, but the matter had not yet been finalised.

South Korean Cycling Team For Olympics

PARIS Dec 15, (PTI-Reuter): Rene Chesal, Secretary of the International Cyclists Union, announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Sang Beck Lee, President of the South Korean Olympics Committee, intimating that South Korea is sending a cycling team to compete in the olympic games and the world championships next year.

Mr. Lee states that despite the war 15 cycle races, in which three thousand competitors took part, have been staged during October in view of the olympic games.

RAJPUTANA 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Dr. S. Radha Krishan, Indian Ambassador at Moscow, delivering the Fourth Convocation address at the Rajputana University held at Jaipur recently. To his right are His Highness the Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan, Chancellor of the University, and Her Highness Shri Gayatri Devi, Maharani of Jaipur.

PRIMARY TEACHERS WON'T RETRACT

Conference To Decide Strike Issue

BOMBAY, Saurday.

THERE is very little likelihood of the 85,000 primary teachers retracting their decision to go strike from December, 24, according to the latest information available here tonight.

Mr. M. V. Donde, President of the Bombay State Primary Teachers' Federation said today that only a direct assurance from the Government that their demand for arbitration would be "reconsidered sympathetically" could avert the strike. He said that the emergent conference of primary teachers, to be called soon, would discuss the Government reply refusing arbitration but there was little possibility of the strike decision being changed. As long Government was not prepared to come to an amicable settlement there was no other "go", he added. The conference will probably meet tomorrow or the day after.

He said that the teachers would now be "free to give strike notice on December, 17." The strike itself will commence from December, 24.

Mr. Donde proposes to call a press conference on Wednesday next to put the teachers' case before the public.

Teachers On Strike Likely To Be Sacked

BOMBAY, Saturday: Primary teachers who may go on strike on December 24 in response to their Association's call face virtual dismissal under a Bombay Government circular reported to have been sent out to Deputy Educational Inspectors.

The circular, it is understood, asked Inspectors all over the State to make immediate arrangements to replace primary teachers who may go on strike.

It asked them to prepare a list of candidates, who might have been selected by the staff Selecting Committees in each District and put on the waiting list. These candidates would be asked to keep themselves in readiness to "join service on December 24."

Earlier, the Government refused to refer to arbitration the demands of 85,000 primary teachers in the State for increased pay and better service conditions.

In a strike ballot taken by the Association last week, over 80 per cent of the 40,000 teachers who took part voted for strike.

The Government in a letter to the President of the Primary Teachers' Association told them that their decision to go on strike from December 24 if their demands were not referred to arbitration was "dangerous." They said it was "ill-conceived" in view of full consideration given to the question of their pay by Government already.

DISPUTE ABOUT LAHORE MOSQUE SITE

Shias Withdraw Agitation

LAHORE, Dec. 145 (PTI): The Shias of Lahore announced on Thursday their withdrawal of the agitation recently launched for getting the disputed site of a mosque in Krishna Nagar, Lahore.

Syed Nadir Ali Shah Rizvi, convener of the Sub-Committee which was sponsoring the agitation in a press statement announced that they had decided to entrust the matter for adjudication by the Government.

Over a hundred Shias courted arrest during the course of the agitation.

Big Haul Of Gold

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another big gold haul was made by the Bombay Customs when they seized nearly 1900 tolas of the precious metal valued at over rupees two lakhs from s.s. "Dara" which arrived from the Persian Gulf ports in the early hours of the morning today.

The gold in the form of 38 bars, each weighing 50 tolas, were stitched in three cotton belts which were hidden in the wooden framework near the funnel of the ship.

Japan To Conclude Peace Treaty With S. Korea

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, (PTI Reuter): The South Korean Ambassador, Dr. You Chan Yang said here yesterday Japan had promised to conclude a peace treaty with South Korea before signing a treaty with either the Peoples Government of China or the Nationalist regime.

This assurance was given by Mr Shigeru Yoshida, the Japanese Prime Minister, when a Korean delegation visited Tokyo recently, he told an audience here

FUTURE OF ERITREA

Draft Constiution To Be Completed

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter). Senor Eduardo Natienzo, United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, yesterday discussed the future constitution of the former Italian colony with British Foreign Office officials.

A draft constitution establishing Eritrea as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown is expected to be completed after Christmas.

It will then be submitted to the representative Eritrean Assembly, which would be convened by the British administration in Eritrea early next year.

The new status of Eritrea is to be accomplished under a United Nations resolution by September, 1952.

Senor Natienzo arrived in London this week from Geneva where he had been drawing up the draft constitution with international legal experts.

U. N. REJECTS RED OFFER

Troops Rotation Issue in Korea Talks

PAN MUN JON, Dec. 15 (UPA): The United Nations rejected a boobytrapped Communist troop rotation offer on Saturday and accused the Reds of trying to win at the truce table what they lost in the battle, writes Arnold Dibble, UPA Staff Correspondent.

United Nations delegate Maj.-Gen. Howard Turner scathingly denounced the communists in rejecting the six point compromise proposal for limited troop rotation and policing of armistice. The offer would have limited emplacements of combat weary troops during the armistice to 5,000 a month—well under the present United Nations rotation schedule—and subjected even those to a possible Communist veto.

EGYPTIANS ARRESTED

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (UPA).

The Egyptian police have arrested two Egyptian employees of the British Embassy, it was reported here last night. The report said the two employees worked in the press section of the Embassy. They were taken into custody yesterday on orders of an Egyptian court and charged with inciting Egyptian workers to return to British camps in the Suez Canal area. The two men were maltreated by a crowd at the time of arrest. They were said to have pleaded not guilty.

EVACUATION

LONDON: The British Air Ministry last night announced that repatriation of families of British servicemen in the Suez Canal Zone would be virtually completed today (December 15). Operations of evacuation by air and sea which have been rendered necessary by the situation in Suez region have lasted 56 days.

Altogether 1,222 families have been repatriated comprising 2,683 women and children

NO MORE DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

U. K Assurance

CAIRO Dec. 15 (UPA)—British authorities informed the Canal Zone Governor Abdelhadi Ghazale Bey that they do not intend to demolish any house in Genifa or Finara villages outside Ismailia, according to an Interior Ministry communique.

Earlier the British had been reported of planning to demolish 60 houses in Finara and 75 in Genifa and had warned the inmates to quit their dwellings in 48 hours.

The Egyptian Government informed the British that it strongly opposes such a move. The British gave them assurances that they have no such plans.

The communique however, added that the British began demolishing a small bridge near the water filtration plant at Genifa.

Commenting on Egypt's recalling her Ambassador to Britain a British Embassy spokesman said it was highly regrettable when Anglo-Egyptian relations were in so delicate a stage."

FOR MATERNITY BLOCK

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India received a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 representing a donation for construction of a Maternity Block in the Safdarjang Annexe Hospital, New Delhi, from the Mahalakshmi Bullion Exchange, at a ceremony held at the National Club, Delhi, on Thursday.
Photo shows Rajkumari Amrit Kaur receiving a casket containing the cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 from Seth Champa Lall, on behalf of the Mahalakshmi Bullion Exchange. Appearing at centre is Col. Barkat Narain, Director, Public Health Services, Delhi.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS THAT FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

Pant's Appeal At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, December 15 (PTI): The Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Mr. G. B. Pant who was invited here to address some Congress election meetings advised Calcutta voters not to be "ungrateful" to the Congress which was responsible for freeing India from British yoke.

Mr. Pant addressed two meetings in North Calcutta. He reminded the people of the services rendered by the Congress, the "great national organisation." To the country during the last 70 years Congress had not only brought about internal peace but also had "endeared the countries in foreign lands by its message of peace. Nehru's foreign policy, he said, was in fact based on the doctrine of peace.

Congress, as an organisation was not only vast but as an institution it greatly influenced the very life of the nation and the peoples thought. It had consolidated the entire country against the foreign rule and conducted "the great national struggle" for independence. Congress was an organisation of the people. If it had today any defects it was the peoples responsibility to correct.

The U.P. Congress leader said vote against Congress meant inviting chaos, disruption and disintegration of the entire national body behind which were the sacrifices of "our dearest" leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and others.

INFUSING ARTISTIC SPIRIT IN MASSES

Bengal Governor On The Role Of Art

CALCUTTA Dec. 15 (PTI): The Governor of West Bengal, Dr. H C Mookerjee, said here today that the object of art should be the infusion of artistic spirit into the masses so that every one might feel the urge to create things of beauty and every home might become a natural art gallery. This was necessary, he said, if art was not to be regarded as a technical matter which could be enjoyed and appreciated only by the initiated.

Dr. Mookerjee was opening the 16th annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts at the Indian Museum, comprising over 600 specimens of paintings and drawings from different parts of India.

The Governor said that what was aimed at was that everything in the common man's life should be artistic, radiating beauty and joy. Although this would be the task of other organisations, the ultimate source of inspiration should be the fine arts.

MORE U. S. WHEAT FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): India, Egypt, Ireland, Switzerland and Peru will receive additional United States wheat in the first quarter of 1952, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

The Department said these increases would come out of reserves which had been set up for the first quarter and would not increase the total programme announced on November 30.

The Department said India would get 75,000 long tons for January in addition to 200,000 long tons previously planned for shipment in January.

British Car Ambushed

ISMAILA, Dec 15 (PTI-Reuter): A British officer and a signalman were slightly wounded by Sten gun fire when a British Army staff car was ambushed in daylight in Ismailia yesterday.

The terrorists waited until the Military Police jeep reached the road leading to the British families' transit camp, then fired on it with sten-guns, hitting a soldier.

MOBBED AND BEATEN

Meanwhile in Cairo the British Embassy announced that two of their employees had been mobbed and beaten—one man so badly that he may lose his eyesight.

The pair were identified as Egyptian members of the British Information Service. They were forced out of their car on a Cairo Street, called traitors for working for the British and beaten.

The Embassy reported that the two were later hand-cuffed and jailed by the police in a pathetic condition. A lawyer who tried to see the pair was told that to help them was an act of "collaboration."

VALUABLE PAINTING RECOVERED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. (UPA): American officials have recovered a valuable painting which disappeared from the Casino Monastery during one of the bitterest battles of the Italian campaign, the State Department said Friday

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Dec. 15

Previous closing	41.72
Today's opening	41.72
Difference	—01
Today's closing	41.71
Difference	+01

LIFE OF DOCTORS IN INDUSTRY

Dr. K. S. Basu Deplores Professional Isolation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE distinctive feature of the occupational life of a doctor in industry as distinguished from a doctor working in other spheres and from other units functioning within industry in his professional isolation," said Dr. K. S. Basu, Chief Medical Officer, Lever Brothers (India) Limited, Bombay, addressing the scientific session of the third All-India Conference of Industrial Medicine this morning. Col Kochhar presided.

This was particularly true of our country, Dr. Basu said, where it is extremely rare to find more than one doctor working in any factory. The doctor in industry therefore has to depend entirely on his own resources wherever he is faced with any problem relating to his normal work since he cannot approach either his seniors or his colleagues for advice or guidance

This situation, he said, had in it some potential dangers. "Lack of professional contacts can lead to a slow deadening of professional ambition and scientific curiosity. The patients also suffer because no second opinion is available in case of doubt. It is of great importance to create, develop and maintain relations with professional-individual units and institutions".

Perhaps the most difficult relations problem that an industrial medical officer has to face is that created by his peculiar position with reference to his clients, he said. The relations between doctor and client in industry was anomalous because "we are meant to give our professional services to one group and get paid by another group".

The situation was made even more difficult by the fact that under the present industrial conditions, there is considerable tension between the two groups. To regulate one's relations with these two groups without getting involved in any differences between the two is a problem, the solution of which demanded the exercise of utmost tact and patience, he said.

The concluding session of the Conference today also heard a paper on "Cataract in Industry" by Major Y. K. C. Pandit and another on "The Diary of an Industrial Physicia" by Dr. H. P. Dastur of Tata Industries, Limited.

Police Clash With Striking Seamen

12 HURT; FIRE HOSES USED

HAIFA, Dec. 15 (PTI): About 200 police wielded fire hoses and truncheons yesterday in a battle lasting several hours with striking seamen and more than 1,000 leftwing sympathisers

Twelve policemen were hurt, some seriously, when a police party used hoses to overpower strikers aboard the 7,000 tons freighter Tel Aviv.

At least eight people were hurt when sympathisers tried to force the port entrances—closed during the battle—to seize launches and go to the strikers' assistance.

The demonstrators—Communists and members of the Leftwing Mapam Party—hurled stones as police parties made repeated baton charges to disperse them.

Several demonstrators were arrested including girls from Mapam settlements.

New Schedule For India-Kabul Airlink

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (PTI):—The Himalayan Aviation plane flying from Kabul to Ahmedabad will fly a new schedule from December 10, according to a Kabul Radio broadcast today.

Planes will leave Kabul three times a week, on Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday and will arrive three times on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NAGPUR TEXTILE STRIKE

NAGPUR, Dec. 15 (PTI): The strike in the Empress Mills, which started towards the end of last month, continues intermittently involving both the shifts with a total strength of 17,000 workers. The strike is in protest against the action of the management in dismissing workers who absent themselves for more than three days.

the mill area between the return-inw day-shift workers and2the incoming night-shift workers. The night shift had to be closed. The situation is, however, peaceful.

Meanwhile, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, who has served a notice of general strike in the tw otextile mills in Nagpur from December 20 if there was no settlement of the bonus question, had an hour's talk with the Chief Minister, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, last evening.

They discussed the present labour dispute in the Empress Mills and the demand for bonus for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Mr. Ruiker is seeing the Chief Minister again tomorrow.

The Industrial Tribunal to which the bonus dispute for 1949-50 has been referred, is also due to meet here tomorrow.

TEXTILE DISPUTE OF MADHYA PRADESH

NAGPUR, Dec 15 (PTI): The provincial industrial court, to which the question of grant of bonus of textile workers in Madhya Pradesh for 1949-50 has been referred, today heard both parties on the question of an interim award of one month's bonus suggested by the Employees' Union.

Two statements giving figures of total paid-up capital and total dividend paid by the mills during the five years ended 1949-50 and the dividends paid by mills in the same period were filed before the court on behalf of the millowners.

As the employees' representatives did not suggest any basis on which the interim award could be given, time was given to them till December 26 when the court will meet again.

Ahmedabad Millmens' Appeal To Centre

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15 (PTI): The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association in a communication to the Government of India has urged it to "apply immediately the provisions of the employees provident fund scheme by framing rules and instructing the industries concerned "to executive the scheme.

PANCHEN LAMA FOR LHASA

TOKYO, Dec. 15, (UPA): The Communist-sponsored Panchan Lama is returning to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa to co-operate with the Dalai Lama in completing the Communist "liberation" of the once independent country, Peiping Radio announced on Saturday

The broadcast followed speculation that the Chinese were planning to use the long-exiled Panchan Lama as a puppet spiritual leader for completing the conquest of the remote Himalayan theocracy separating China and India.

It was believed that the Panchan Lama would become the spiritual head of the Tibetans with the Dalai Lama continuing at least temporarily as the political chief

Peiping Radio said that the Panchan Lama was to leave his exile in Sinkiang for North-west China for Lhasa Saturday

Basis Of Modern Education

MUNSHI'S ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, delivering the convocation address of the Allahabad University here today, said that modern education must impart to students creative ideas, for they were fundamental to all culture. "They can only be taught by reconstructing the whole fabric of modern education," said Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Munshi said that for this purpose certain basic studies were absolutely indispensable for all students, namely, (1) A study of classical literature; (2) of the life and message of great and noble men; (3) of India's history; (4) of the history of the rise and fall

of nations and empires and the growth and decay of their cultural values and progressive realisation of the unity of men and (5) repeated recital of the eternal messages enshrined in works like the Gita.

"These studies", he said "may not be extensive or deep but if imparted to our young men as essential foundation of their education, will strengthen the fundamental aspiration of our new generation, shape cultural values and adjust social institutions to the requirements of material progress on the one hand and the needs of the spirit on the other.

FIRE TAKES TOLL OF SEVEN

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15. (PTI): A family of seven members was trapped and burnt alive in a fire which broke out in a house in Cambay, about 70 miles from here in the early hours of the morning yesterday it is learnt here.

All the seven persons were sleeping on the ground floor where the fire started and enveloped them before they could escape to the first floor

KNOCK OUT TO DOMINION

OTTAWA, Dec. 15 (UPA): The word "Dominion" lost official status by a technical knock-out on Friday and the nation will be officially known to the world in future as "Canada".

The decision was the effect of Commons' action approving a change of name of the "Dominion Elections Act of 1938" to "Canada Elections Act"

CZECH ARRESTS: NO COMMENT IN U. K.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UPA): The Foreign Office on Friday night refused comment on the Czechoslovak announcement that two members of the British Embassy staff in Prague had been wounded and arrested in connection with an alleged espionage plot. The spokesman said that the Foreign Office had received no information beyond Press reports

LONDON IS JUST WONDERFUL

LONDON, Dec 15 (PTI-Reuter): After 28 years of blindness 62-year-old Mrs Jane Woodward yesterday looked out on a gloomy London and pronounced it wonderful.

A cornea grafting operation at a London hospital had restored her sight.

MADRAS Dec. 15 (PTI) — Mrs Lilavathi Munshi, Vice-Chairman of the All India Women's Food Council said here last night that they would shortly start a catering service for third-class passengers in all Indian railways.

WEST PUTS FORTH NEW DISARMAMENT PLAN

Programme Will Benefit Every Party, Says Jessup

PARIS, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Philip Jessup introducing a revised Western disarmament plan to the United Nations yesterday said he regretted last week's Four Power talks had not brought about "greater flexibility" in the Soviet attitude

The American delegate put the new draft to the Political Committee. Though designed to meet some Soviet objections, it contained no sweeping changes from the previous Western proposals.

Dr. Jessup said he and his French and British colleagues thought the talks had been important particularly in agreeing on the principle of establishing a Disarmament Commission under the supervision of the General Assembly.

He said: "We have not accepted all the Soviet amendments.

He said that at the Soviet behest, the three Western powers had:

1. changed the suggested name of the Disarmament Commission to "atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments Commission."

2. rendered explicit rather than implicit the suggestion that an international control organ be set up to ensure implementation of the eventual disarmament programme.

3. added a clause calling on the Commission to report —at least provisionally—by next June 1.

Dr. Jessup said the West "do not propose a programme of disarmament which benefits any one side:

"We propose a programme in which the people of the Soviet Union will be as much a beneficiary as all other peoples" he said.

World Braille Council

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15: The first step towards a World Braille Council was taken by UNESCO's Consultative Committee on Braille which met in Paris from December 10 to 12, 1951. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, a member of the Indian Expert Braille Committee, was elected Chairman of the Consultative Committee. The Committee met to advise the Director General of the UNESCO on the constitution which the Council should have. The World Braille Council will be a permanent body which will be charged with the task of maintaining braille uniformity throughout the world.

It was at the suggestion made by the Government of India in 1949 that the UNESCO undertook a study of the possibility of evolving a single braille script for the blind of the world. UNESCO has since convened three international conferences to examine this problem and a considerable measure of uniformity has been achieved as a result of these conferences

Need For More Colleges Of Engineering

HYDERABAD, Dec. 15 (PTI).—Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University pleaded for the establishment of more engineering colleges and technological institutes throughout the country for the successful implementation of the five year development plan drawn up by the Planning Commission.

He was inaugurating the 14th annual general meeting of the Hyderabad centre of the Institution of Engineers (India).

FALLOW LAND TO HARIJANS

HYDERABAD, Dec. 15, (PTI): Seven-hundred and seven Harijans and members of the Backward Classes in Nalgonda district, one of the districts in "Telangana", where the Communists were predominantly active, were assigned recently 3,000 acres of wet land, including 35 acres of wet land, by the State's Revenue Minister.

Yogi Defies London Frost

LONDON, December 15 (P T I-Reuter): Londoners shivering in ten degrees of frost, were surprised yesterday at the sight of a bearded Indian Yogi dressed only in a loincloth, strolling barefoot across the ice-bound ground of Hyde Park.

But the frost did not worry the Hatha Yogi, Lakshmanchandra Srikantarao. As a lifelong student of Indian Hatha Yoga, he thinks nothing of chewing glass, swallowing tacks, quaffing fumes, and walking on live embers.

Yogi Rao is here on his mission "to save the world from the impending atom bomb cataclysm and to establish perpetual peace."

The sixty-year-old Yogi plans to visit America and Russia to show that the world can be saved from disaster through the triumph of spirit over matter.

Family Planning In India

STONE'S PLANS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (UPI): Dr. Abraham Stone, who consultant in family planning, has laid concrete plans, as a first result of his work in India, for the initiation of a number of pilot studies in the rhythm or "safe period" method of family planning in Delhi, Mysore, Madras and West Bengal. He visited India at the request of the Government of India to study the present status of family planning and to establish pilot studies in the use of the rhythm method as a scientific approach to family planning in this country.

At a press conference this morning Dr. Stone, however, made it clear that he did not necessarily think this the best method, nor recommend it as it has the only one for India. Further investigations were required before any final decision could be taken. He hoped within one or two years sufficient factual and reliable data would become available to evaluate the suitability of the rhythm method of family planning to the culture and way of life of the Indian people.

THE PROBLEM OF NAGA TRIBESMEN

Daulatram To Meet Them

GAUHATI, Dec. 15, (PTI): Discussions are to take place shortly between the Governor of Assam, Mr Jairamdas Daulatram and the Naga tribal leaders at their own request in an effort to solve the Naga Hills problem

No nomination papers were filed for the three seats allotted in the Assam Assembly to this autonomous district where the Naga National Council claiming to be the sole representative of the two lakh five thousand frontier tribesmen has been carrying on an agitation for 'independence'

The meeting between the Naga chiefs and Indian leaders it is learnt, will take place at Shillong on December 19.

It is understood that discussion between Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and the representatives of Naga tribesmen will be held on the basis of a memorandum to be presented by the latter.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Price Pendulum Swings Violently Against Farmer

The Control Authorities are determined to hold prices of raw cotton within the ceiling levels by all possible means. In doing so they, perhaps, overshot the mark. The price pendulum swung violently against the farmer. Where other remedies had failed in keeping down prices, the typically official dilatoriness in permitting trading in cotton and ungardliness in making allocations to mills have succeeded in a measure which few, even among the confirmed optimists in their ranks, could have anticipated." State the weekly report of the Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

Not until about 80 per cent of the crop was picked in East Punjab and Pepsu, was the permission for trading in new crop cotton issued in those areas The authorisation to trade in new crop cotton has now been extended to these two states and also to the Madhya Bharat State, the Hyderabad State and Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Amreli Districts in the Bombay State, the Gohilwad District in the Saurashtra State and the Bellary District in the Madras State.

Allocations of cottons grown in the above areas are being issued to mills and staple, class and prices of the varieties currently moving there have also been declared by the Textile Commissioner.

The allocations so far made together with the second allocation of Madhya Pradesh cotton, constitute only a small proportion of the mills' requirements. The down-ward trend in prices has been arrested and the prices for quality lost such as Gaoranis and better grade Jarillas have improved and are quoted around the official ceilings.

MILL BUYING

Bombay mills, which were buying cotton feverishly till recently, are discreetly holding out because they feel there is nothing to be lost by deferring their purchases of the common run of cotton. The holding capacity of the average cotton grower is extremely limited. Nor are the credit resources of the upcountry small dealers ('C' class) inexhaustible. The 'B' class licence holders are manoeuring to oust the 'C' class from the markets by refusing to buy from them full pressed cotton bales. The 'C' class dealers, financially handicapped in this way, are unable to buy further quantities of kapas from growers, unless they liquidate stocks lying with them. All this is hitting the farmer in more than one way. One wonders if the tightness of cotton supply situation will assert itself until the growers have parted with their produce at prices much below the ceilings. The object of the price control is to stem inflation but, at the same time, the methods should not be Osuch as to stifle the incentive for more production. For the present, the arrivals in upcountry have tapered off, because the farmers are busy with the harvest of food crops and also because of the lowtr prices ruling for kapas.

In the ready market, fair sales have been arranged in practically all Jarilla varieties against mill allocations. Fresh business in foreign cottons has been negligible with the exception that a few lots of Californians afloat have been said to mills by importers, at below replacement cost.

Following the announcement that prices of Egyptians in the st week of DeceebmlrwluT first week of December will not be taken as the basis for the purpose of fixing prices of superfine cloth for the January—March quarter, millowners' representatives in Bombay are understood teo have urged adherence as hitherto to the Tariff Board forumla. The official view is opposed to the consequent increase in price. Informed sources rule out the possibility of decontrol of superfine cloth. Whether the prices are raised according to the Tariff Board formula or as a result of decontrol, it will not make much of a difference, as the purchasing power in the hands of the people has touched a low water-market. Early clarification is awaited by the industry

AMERICAN CROP

NEW YORK: Futures prices, earlier in the week, showed a tendency to mark time pending the publication of the final Crop Report. This was issued on the 10th inst. and gave the following estimates:—

Production: 15,290,000 bales.
Yield per acre: 274.5 lbs.
Area in cultivation on 1st July: 27,997,000 acres.
Area for harvest: 26,698,000 acres.
Area for harvest zson-8zfi
Acreage abandoned: 4.6 p.c.
Ginnings prior to December 1: 12,803,000 bales

Through the December estimate is smaller by 481,000 bales than that of November, it was i line with trade expectations. In fact, this reduction in the crop estimate was more than discounted as could be seen from the sharp drop in prices subsequent to the issuasce of the report. The Government plans for reimposition of export controls are reported to have been shelved at least temporarily.

One explanation for a reduction as big as 1,976,000 bales from the August figure of production is stated to be this. The acreage estimate itself issued in July was about 5 per cent too high, and the subsequent abandonment was higher than normal owing to unfavourable late spring weather. The severe freeze early in November was also responsible for reduction in crop prospects in Northern Arkansas, Tennesse and other areas.

ALEXANDRIA: Futures prices recorded a big drop on the 10th inst Many consumers of Egyptian cotton abroad consider that present prices have been artificially maintained at an abnormally high level and as far as possible abandon the use of these cottons.

SUDAN: A separate agreement with the Government of India for a barter deal for the supply of 60,000 bales of Sudanese cotton in exchange of cloth, jute bags, etc., has been proposed by the Sudanese Mission which is expected in India this week. Our problem of getting long stapled cotton will be considerably eased, if the deal goes through.

Paper Export To Pakistan

QUOTA FIXED

BOMBAY, Saturday: A quota of 5,500 tons of indigenous paper has been fixed for export from India to Pakistan, according to a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

This includes the quota of 5,000 tons provided for in the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement for the peroid July 1951 to June 1952.

The breakdown of the quota is as follows: manufacturers 4,000 tons; established exporters 1,000 tons; new comers 500 tons.

Applications must reach the office of the Joint Chief Controller during the period December 1 to 24 1951.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN BACKWARD AREAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Charles Brannan, United States Agriculture Secretary, last night predicted that "much progress" could be made next year in increasing food production in the world's backward areas.

Mr. Brannan, who recently returned from the annual meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome, said the FAO would give technical guidance in backward areas on ways of increasing farm production and improving food distribution.

Abdul Qayum To Form Cabinet

N.W.F. GOVERNOR'S CALL

LAHORE, Dec. 15 (PTI): Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Frontier Premier and President of the Frontier Muslim League, was unanimously elected leader of the NWF Muslim League Assembly Party yesterday.

Immediately after the election, the Frontier Premier and his two Cabinet colleagues, Mian Jaffar Shah and Mohammad Farid tendered their resignations to the Governor.

A press communique later said that the Governor had called upon the leader of the Muslim League Assembly Party to assist him in forming his new Council of Ministers.

All the 67 members of the party, including two women members attended the meeting.

U. S. Rushes Coal To Britain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The United States is taking more ships out of its fleet to rush coal to Britain and Western Europe.

Shipping officials said here that by the end of the month the three hundred liberty ships now on the Transatlantic coal run would be increased by 80 or 85.

Mr Boyce Luckett, chief of the Shipping Allocation Division of the Defence Mobilisation Administration, said the present plans called for the monthly shipment of four million tons of coal abroad during next January and February.

This would be an increase of 300 000 tons over the November shipment.

Under the mutual security programme the United States was due to supply about 30. million tons, but in view of the arms programme, officials believe more than 40 million tons will be required.

Wanger Released On Bail

HOLLYWOOD, Dec 15 (UPA): Movie producer Walter Wanger was released on 5.000 dollar bail after spending a night in jail for wounding agent Jennings Lang.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15: The market continued quiet but steady round all sections and only a limited business was put through.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80/12, three per cent loan 1963/65 93/1 s lot three per cent loan 1957 97/12. three per cent loan 1970/75 87/14.

COTTON: Bengal Luxmi 38/-. Cawnpore Textiles 9/8 ct.

COALS: Bengal 561/- Burrakur coal 14/12 Central India 6/15. Jainty Central 1/-, Rewa 18/-. Ct Western Bengal 5/8, Pench Valley 20/8. Ct. Seebpur 33/-. Exdiv.

JUTE: Budge Budge 262/-. Hooghly 69/-, India 171/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27/13. Marshalls 8/10. Steel Corpn. 19/8. Rolling Mills 11/8. Ralfis India Ltd. 108/8, Ct. India Paper Pulp 186/- Titaghur Paper, 37/12 India steamship 6/3.

SUGARS: Putabpore 22/4. Samastipur 20/2.

TEAS: Pathemara 4/6, Sapoi 12/12.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Weak

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Calico 325, Ambika 348-8, Arvind 863, Defd. 1734, New Shorok 584, Atul 125-8, Rohit 126-14, Sarangpur Cotton 1750.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 329-8, closed 325, Ambika opened 350, High 351, low 347, closed 348. Arvind opened 875, High 876, Low 861, Closed 863. Defd opened 1760, High 1762, Low 1730, Closed 1734. New Shorok Opened 592, Low 583, Closed 584. Atul opened 127, Low 125, Closed 125-8.

Tone of market was weak due to rumours about sterling.

ABOLITION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

Canada's Move

OTTAWA, December 15. (PTI-Reuter).

CANADIAN Finance Minister Douglas Abbott announced yesterday the abolition of Canada's foreign exchange control.

He told the House of Commons in a surprise announcement that the Government had amended control regulations "so as to exempt all classes of transactions from permit requirements."

"Its general effect is that foreign exchange control has been abolished in Canada," he said.

Legislation to cover this step would be introduced at the April session of Parliament, he added.

The legislation will repeal the Foreign Exchange Control Act and substitute a new Exchange Fund Act drafted along the same general lines as those parts of the Control Act which deal with operation of the Government's exchange fund.

Meanwhile, the Exchange Fund which holds Canada's official reserves of gold and foreign currencies will continue operating "to contribute to orderly conditions and as a factor of stability in the exchange market."

BREAD POISONING CASES IN FRANCE

Hospital Staff The Victims

PARIS, Dec. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty new cases of bread poisoning, four serious, have occurred atm Pont-Saint-Esprit, the South French village where an epidemic of bread poisoning broke out in September.

Some of the new victims are members of Pont-Saint-Esprit hospital staff and some persons canvalescing from the effects of the earlier epidemic have been taken ill again.

The poisoning, which is attributed to corn ergot, a groweth found on damp corn, causes hallucinations and delirium.

TRUMAN CONFERS WITH CECIL KING

Stamping Out Corruption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman had a 35 minutes conference yesterday with Mr. Cecil King, Democratic Congressman from Californie, who is Chairman of the House Committee investigating tax scandals in the government.

Mr. King declined to tell reporters anything about the meeting. The White House also remained silent.

But informed sources had said in advance that Mr. King would undoubtedly offer advice on the drastic action promised by Mr. Truman to stamp out "wrong doors" well before next year's election campaign.

Tax corruption scandals involving millions of dollars have caused a wave of criticism in the last few days. They were revealed by a recent congressional investigation into outside transactions between taxation officials and business interests.

German War Criminals Released

HEIDELBERG, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The third group of the 45 German war criminals to be freed under the Christmas clemency programme were released yesterday from Landsberg prison.

The 13 were serving ten year sentences.

The remaining eight will be released on December 21.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 560 cases, arrested 160 persons and seized 212 gallons of illicit liquor and six gallons of foreign liquor, during the week ended December 6.

Provident Fund Ordinance

NO INDIVIDUAL REPLY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15, (PTI): Government of India's Ministry of Labour in a press communique today said that the Government did not propose to reply individually to the large number of representations they had received protesting against the promulgation of the Employees Provident Funds Ordinance, 1951.

The position, the communique added, had been fully explained in the speech of the Finance Minister at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

GOAL OF 5-YEAR PLAN: MUNSHI EXPLAINS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, stated here today that the Planning Commission's target for cash crops "should not be very difficult to achieve" The target in respect of foodgrains, he added, was "very conservative"

Mr. Munshi was presiding over a symposium here on a statistical appraisal of the Five Year plan.

The broad objectives of the agricultural programme during the next five years, according to the plan are to secure an increase in the production of food by even point two million tons, of cotton by 12 lakh bales, of jute by 20.6 lakhs bales, sugar in terms of gur by 6.9 lakh tons and of oilseeds by 3.75 lakh tons.

RULING PARTY BACK TO POWER IN BARBADOS

BRIDGE TOWN (Barbados Islands), Dec 15 (PTI-Reuter): Barbados ruling (Labour) party today won 16 out of 24 seats in the new House of Assembly, unseated the opposition party leader and elected the first woman member in the West Indian colony's first election based on adult suffrage, adult suffrage.

The new session opens next Tuesday

The election was the first since a proclamation by the Governor last February abolished the property qualification for voting.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT KANPUR

KANPUR, Dec. 15: The most colourful Society Wedding of the Season took place on November 30 evening at "Kamla Niwas" when Lala Lakshmipat Singhania celebrated the marriage of his daughter Kumari Urmila, niece of Sir Padampat Singhania with Shri Lakshmi Lal Pittie, son of Raja Pannalal Pittie of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Messages conveying good wishes to the couple were received from Hon'ble President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Hon'ble Shri G. V. Mavlankar, Hon'ble Smt. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, Hon'ble Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Hon'ble Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Hon'ble Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Hon'ble Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam, H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur Nawab of Chhatari and various others.

Chair For Gandhian Studies

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15, (UPI): The University of Allahabad will now have a chair for Gandhian studies in the Politics Department.

This decision was taken by the Executive Council of the University yesterday. It accepted the recommendation of the Academic Council for the creation of the chair.

INCREASED SELLING IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Quiet With Limited Business

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and under scattered short covering there was small improvement in Steel Shares. Business was restricted. The market opened somewhat late than the scheduled time.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs 1,761-4 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1,766-4 and improved at Rs. 1,765. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 317 and Indian Irons after opening at Rs. 28-12 advanced at Rs. 28-14. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 20.

Cotton Mill Shares were quietly steady with limited business. Bombay Dyings were quoted at Rs. 416-4 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 318. Svadeshi Mill Shares were done at Rs. 255. Scindias changed hand at Rs. 13-11 and Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 179. Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 548-12.

Later on there was increased liquidation and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1,747-8 and Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 315. Dyings were placed at Rs. 315. The market was nervous over the sterling situation.

The market again declined and Tata Steel Defds come down at Rs. 1735/- and closed at this at Rs. 1735/- and closed at Rs. 1742/8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 314/- Dyeings closed at Rs.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8) ..	413	12	
Kohinoor (6)	316	12	
Century (8)	304	0	
Svadeshi Mills (16)	253	0	
Central India Mills (6)	221	8	
Simplex Mills (17)	271	0	
New Great Eastern (10)	193	0	
Indore (4)	106	4	
Gokak (10)	249	0	
Swan (20)	352	8	
Finlay Mills (15)	266	0	
Morarji (7)	203	12	
Edward (15)	285	0	
Meyer (16)	72	8	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1	
I. United Ord (0-12-6)	12	4	
I. United Defd.	1	15	
Madhusudan (7-8)	111	4	
Podar (9)	127	8	
Khatau (14)	197	8	
Standard (15)	261	4	

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (18)	314	0	
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1742	8	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. ..	126	4	
Indian Iron (1)	28	6	6
Bengal Steel Corp (0-10) ..	19	7	

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	177	12	

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10)	545	0	
Belapur (12-8)	273	0	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	45	0	
Scindia Steam	13	6	
Premier Construction (4)	85	8	
Tata Chemical 11	6	6	
Tata Oil (1)	38	0	
British India Corp (0-12)	10	6	
Indian Copper (0-14)	2	10	3
Wimco (11)	216	14	
Alcock (17-8)	302	8	

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	148	8	
Andhra Valley (30)	1407	8	
Tata Power (25)	1506	4	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	54	0	0
Phoenix (10)	131	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0	0
Kuria (5)	120	10	0
Colaba (6)	100	4	0
New City (12-8)	191	4	0
Minerva (6)	198	12	0
Bradbury (100) XD	587	8	0
Bharat (2)	23	0	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (6)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	175	0	0
Dawn (2)	62	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	580	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	179	6	0
Western (135)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2765	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	25	6	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	49	8	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	162	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	29	4	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	22	0	0
Madhusudan S. (2-8)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	180	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	90	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	225	0	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	114	11	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	128	12	0
Broach (6-5)	6	0	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	11	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	130	0	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	135	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	22	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	125	0	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40)	1765	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	438	12	0
Central New (2)	69	0	0
Central New XD	73	0	0
Bank of India (4)	170	0	0
Union (0-5)	7	1	0
Baroda (2-8)	122	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	33	12	0
United Commercial (112)	38	12	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	17	8	0
Hindustan Commercial	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	4	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	5400	0	0
Empire (10)	490	0	0
New India (2)	45	0	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	8	0
Indian Mercantile (2)	40	0	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G. (1)	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	4	12	0

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (2)	100	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	232	8	
Bombay Burma New (4)	203	12	0
Burma Petrol	1	6	6
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (2)	29	0	0
Kemp & Co. (30)	308	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
Indus Invest Trust (4)	75	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	58	4	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	11	8	0
Alembic (15)	111	4	0
Supreme Industries	85	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchandnagar Ind (12)	157	8	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujarat Motor	19	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	63	8	0
Bombay Cycle	25	0	0
Jost Co.	79	4	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	116	12	0
Polson	103	0	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	12	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	104	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1163	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1212	8	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	112	4	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	223	12	0
Central India (7-8)	625	0	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	4	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	660	0	0
Laxmi	253	12	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	1	31	0
Pre Construction First	101	8	0
Pre Construction Second	94	0	0
Pre Construction Third	5	8	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	136	14	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	95	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	74	8	0
Hume Pipe	55	0	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	0	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	7	6
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	4	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	110	0	0
Gold Mohor (20)	165	0	0
Sajjan Mills	85	0	0
Ajamshahi (4-15/	82	0	0
Osmanshahi (5-8)	101	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	40	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	84	0	0
Hind Motor	5	0	0
Walchand Motor	49	0	0
India Steam	6	1	0
Tata Locomotive	87	8	0
Killick Industries (3)	128	0	0
Ralli (Ord.)	106	0	0
Ralli (Pref.)	96	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate buying. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 186-8 and after declining at Rs 186-6 advanced at Rs 186-14 and steadied at Rs. 186-13. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-9 while Spot bullion was placed at Rs 186-9 Forward Gold opened at Rs 105-12 and after improving at Rs. 106-4 steadied at Rs. 106-2. Ready Gold were quoted at Rs. 105-15 Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p
Ready Silver	186	12	0
Forward	186	8	0
Ready Gold	105	11	0
Forward	105	14	0

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The produce market remained closed today being the first death anniversary of Sardar Patel.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

MILLS—
A. Advance 162-8
Apollo 3-1
Bharat 22-12
B. R. Cotton 72-8
B. Dyeing 416-14 17-8 12-8 13-12
C. India 222 23 21-4 21-8
Century 306-8 7-4 3-8 4
Elphinstone 54
Gokak 251 47-8 49
I. U. Defd. 1-15-3 1-15
„ Ord. 12-6 12-4-6 12-5-6 12-4
Indore 106-4
Kohinoor 317-12 18-12 15-8 16-12
Mysore 151-4 52-8
New Great 193
Simplex 270-8 72 71
Svadeshi 254-8 53
Tata Mills 50 49-8
Vishnu 180
C.P. Rly. 100
B. Steam 232-8
Scindia 13-13 13-15 13-5-6 13-6-6 13-6
BANKS—
Baroda 122
Central 69-12 69
„ New 73
Imperial 1765
„ New 438-12
Dena 33-12
India 170
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 38-12
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 115 14-11
Andhra 1407-8
Suburban 130
Hydro 149 48-8
Power 1506-4
„ Pref 1212-8
New India 45-8 45
STEELS—
B. Steel 19-14-6 20 19-5 19-7
I. Iron 28-13 28-15 28-5 28-6-6
Tata Defd. 1760 66-4 35 42-8
„ Ord. 316 17-8 13 14
„ 1st Pref. 178-12
„ 2nd Pref. 126-8 26-4
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 303-12 2-8
A.C.C. 179-4 79-8 77-12
Belapur 274 73
B. B. Old 549-6 50 45
„ New 206-4 3-12
„ Petrol 1-6-6
B.I.C. 10-7 10-6
I. Copper 2-11-6 2-10-8
Kemp 308-12
Rayon Pref. 74-8
P. Const. 87 85-8
Shivrajpur 44-8 45
Tata Chem. 11-12 11-8-6
„ Oil 38
Wimco 216-4 16-14
SPECIAL—
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 66.

American Markets

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

Wall Street Market Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. (UPA): Cotton futures today skidded under pressure of fairly heavy liquidation which met only scale down support. Failure of early rallies to hold spurred selling and hedging movement. Nearby December position expired at noon closing out 23 to 25 points lower at 41.95-97.

There were five notices issued against the position prior to expiration. Earlier, recurrent rallies reflected technical replacement demand following recent sharp declines and trade belief that old March delivery would inherit some of the tightness that prevailed for the expired December position before the issuance of the Government crop report last Monday.

Private Atlantic advices revealed that since issuance of the Government forecast, mill inquiry for spot cotton had been slow after considerable improvement in later part of the week.

The New York Cotton Exchange service estimated domestic cotton consumption in the four-week period ended December 1 at 725,000 bales against 995,000 bales in the five weeks ended November 3.

The market opened 40 points lower to ten higher. Selling increased toward the close when prices were 19 to 57 points lower, with nearby positions relatively weak.

Following were the closings, with the price range, on the New York Cotton Exchange:

Del	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	— —	— —	— —	42.60
Dec.	41.80	42.14	41.80	— —
March	42.19	42.50	41.73	41.73
May	41.90	42.25	41.44	41.47
July	41.36	41.72	40.88	40.88
Oct.	38.49	38.80	38.00	38.03
Dec.	38.00	38.35	37.50	37.70
March	37.85	38.12	37.25	37.59
May	— —	— —	— —	37.47

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT	— —	— —	— —	41.20
Dec.	42.20	43.05	42.32	— —
March	42.13	42.58	41.66	41.66
May	41.85	42.25	41.38	41.38
July	41.34	41.71	40.85	40.85
Oct	38.37	38.83	38.05	38.05
Dec.	37.98	38.46	37.70	37.68
March	— —	37.98	37.98	37.48
May	— —	37.86	37.50	37.28

N. Y. STOCKS

Prices moved within a narrow range in quiet dealings on the Stock Exchange.

The volume was only 1,360,000 shares.

Market news was dull with investors watching current steel wage negotiations.

Of 1,096 issues traded, 436 declined, 383 advanced and 277 remained unchanged.

Rails lost fractionally. Motors moved lower but Studebaker gained a point.

Curb sales totalled 360,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol 3,100,000.

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 13th December 1951	1,22,981
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 13th December 1951	2,95,133
Same period last year	1,97,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th December 1951	2,20,734
Same time last year	3,65,000

Japan Lifts Newsprint Control

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Diet has ended Government control of newsprint distribution which had been enforced since the end of the war.

U.S:—CEYLON TRADE TALKS

Buying Of Rubber At Good Prices

COLOMBO, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): High level talks are in progress between Ceylon and the United States concerning the buying of Ceylonese rubber at better prices and at reasonable periods, usually reliable sources here said today.

Ceylon has told America that if she is to overlook the recent offers made by China to sell to Ceylon rice in exchange for rubber, the United States should provide an alternative form of help, the sources said.

Circles close to the Ceylon Government said China was prepared to sell high quality rice at rates cheaper than Ceylon is now paying, and in return accept Ceylon rubber at prices above current world market rates.

Ceylon contended that if she was to pass over these opportunities, the United States should review the rubber market in order that the dominion might not suffer losses which would severely affect her purchasing power, the sources said.

It was emphasised that Ceylon spent a considerable amount of her revenue on importing food.

Unless world markets were favourable for Ceylon's three main products tea, rubber and cocoanut the country's food bill would disproportionately absorb a large amount of her general revenue, the sources added.

SARVODAYA WORK IN DHARWAR

District Officers' Assurance

DHARWAR, Saturday: The Assistant Collector Mr. K. Shivaraj who presided over the Dharwar District Officers Conference held at Arvatgi the Head quarters of the Sarvodaya, declared on behalf of the District officers his unstinted co-operation in the Sarvodaya work in Dharwar District.

The District officers' Conference was held recently at Arvatgi. The Conference was attended by more than 20 District officials—among whom were the District Health Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, Executive Engineer, D. L. B. President and others.

EXPORT OF COTTON WASTE BLANKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India have decided to allow the export of 16,000 bales of cotton waste blankets out of stocks packed from January 1952 onwards by established shippers during the licensing period January-June 1952, according to a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

The notification states, "each bale shall not contain more than 150 pieces of cotton waste blankets".

Established exporters have been refined in the notification as those who have effected shipments of cotton waste blankets at least during any two years in the basic periods 1948-49, 1949-51 and 1951-51. Quotas will be issued on the basis of exports effected during the basis year.

The trade will shortly be notified of the percentage of basic exports which will constitute individual quotas.

Talking of Books—

LATEST FICTION

THE ENCOUNTER by Crawford Power. Published by Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 15 Bedford Street, London W.C.2. Price 12sh. 6d. Pages 279.

STORM CENTRE by Robert Standish. Published by Peter Davies, London. Price 10sh. 6d. Pages 291.

AHMED'S POLITICAL POT-POURRI. Published by the Hindustan Times, New Delhi. Price Rs. 10. Pages 96.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK IN THE UNITED NATIONS by M. N. Medhekar. D. P. Telang and Co., Rs. 3.

FICTION seems to need a new vehicle for protest or for the expression of ideas. Any direct appeal to the emotions about the state of our world would be clamorous. Relentless hammering home of ideas in a novel ends by defeating the very purpose of the author—nay, often in benumbing our senses.

No doubt we all deserve a grain of truth; but truth—reporter's truth—is not enough. The novel must have other food. Above all it must order its own meal. "The Encounter"—meets the problem with considerable success. Its materials are fresh and its theme goes deep into a basic moral conflict of our times. Crawford Power presents, in the words of Graham Greene, "a genuinely serious subject." He builds his story round the emotions and experiences of a Catholic priest, who finds himself inextricably involved in the painful, unruly, confused lives of the diver Diamond and his girl Stella. The father has high ideals. "He had meant to glance at whomsoever he was to find and then to know him."

The arrival of the Carnival in the quiet town of Lulworth for a two-night stand gives him his opportunity. He wants to talk to Diamond, the man who dived from a high tower into a small tank of water. No sooner does he achieve this end than the reader is plunged into the powerful juxtaposition of two very different worlds—the intense inner world of the Catholic priest and the shabby pitiful world of the Carnival diver and his girl.

Diamond exists in a void; he is bound to the girl by a powerful desire and her faithlessness evokes the elemental passions and the brutal instinct to kill within him. Stella is a waif cast on the sea of life. Like her own helpless daughter, "she is nothing. She's like me. Just girl she is."

The priest finds himself powerless to avert the final tragedy—the murder of the girl and the terrible retribution on the diver. Their confused relationship, however, opens before him his own ignorance. "It was only then the abstraction of death which filled him with dread. Not the pitiable feeling of a known man, but the observation that life in a given case had come to a certain end. Extinction, fear of extinction corrupted in him possibly like despair. By another's bloody death he experienced something of his own supersession. It is immaterial, he said to himself, whether I kneel here or not since I am nothing, since in the face of the mystery which pervades all matter like unconsuming fire, I can say only that I believe that you exist."

The narrative is engrossing and refuses to fade from the reader's memory. Crawford Power has written of both worlds with such insight that they carry conviction. The characters speak and act in some measure for all of us. Suffering does not change people; it brutalises them more than it ennobles. The solemn thought left by this book is of the problem of the love of God and the love of man, of true charity and the understanding of the human spirit. A powerful new talent was introduced into the field of fiction with this work and we can look forward to more from Crawford Power's pen.

Storm Centre

Not so very satisfying is Robert Standish's "Storm Centre". The idea of a fatality pursuing man to his doom which the novelist Hardy stressed in the 1900's is the theme of this work too. To illustrate his theory, however, Mr. Standish has constructed a rather morbid story of a lovely and desirable woman, who, like the typhoon she symbolises, lives in apparent calm and detachment at the centre of ugly passions which wreck the lives of those sucked into the vortex.

The scene is laid at Fort Mallet, a little stronghold on the Malaya Archipelago that is stragely reminiscent of an English village green and could only have been created by an Englishman. The arrival of beautiful Diana Maynard into this peaceful retreat to join her brother brings tragedy in its wake. There is something elemental, almost uncivilized about her, that leaves all those around her in a spell; and she is powerless to avoid the castastrophes that follow one upon another. There comes a time when Diana almost believes herself to be the harbinger of evil. Suddenly she finds herself engulfed in a wild, reckless and romantic love for a Frenchman. Diana for a moment knows the true meaning of life; but love for her only ends in tragedy, despair and death. Like a true child of nature she is carried away by the storms which she had fought all her life.

The petty intrigues that revolve around the Agency, the hatred of the Regent's wife for the woman who challenges her supremacy by the sheer force of her beauty and whom she sends to her doom are depicted with a sure touch. The characterization is in a sense sophisticated. One can see ordinary men faced with extraordinary circumstances. But the worst of that same sophistication is that it does not quite blend with the eastern background of the novel, with its flaming colours and sultry heat.

Despite the much-maligned sense of humour of the average Indian, cartoons have definitely come to stay in our country. Ahmed is perhaps one of our best cartoonists and this book, which covers his work during the last five years, gives us a fairly comprehensive idea of developments in the country during that period. Local events take the limelight in this collection but India's international relations and Indo-Pakistan amity also come in for a laugh.

Chandu, the 'chowkidar', is Ahmed's own special creation and the cartoons showing his antics are strangely reminiscent of Useless Eustace in the 'Daily Mirror'.

This anthology of cartoons with their refreshing humour comes like a welcome breeze to lighten the burdens of both our daily lives and our literatur!

In "Constitutional Deadlock in the U.N." Mr. Medhekar, who has studied at first hand the working of the organisation makes a strong plea for unanimity among the five Big Powers of the world—U.S. U.K. Russia, China and France—as the only basis for the survival of the U.N. An informative study.

—P.D.

WORDS OF WISDOM

WORDS OF WISDOM, published by Miss Pillan B. Makati, from Baria Street, Navsari. Price Rs. 2.

Miss Pillan Makati, better known by the pen-name of "Nosnakri Pillan", a well-known author and writer has added one more work to her big list of publications. It is entitled "Words of Wisdom", and is a philosophical dissertation on the best way of leading a contented life, free from greed how to be happy and gay in spite of receiving bludgeonings of a cruel fate. The author has struck a new line in her expression—by giving the words of wisdom on the tongue of a Gurudev who teaches, in small does, daily instead of cramming the head with ponderous matter in continuous sessions. The Gurudev gives philosophical lessons to his disciple on all earthly matters that affect human beings in everyday walk of life—a few tips every day. The series, thus, begins on January 1 and ends on 31st December. During the 365 days the cheia gets wholesome advice, wherein importance on truth, non-violence, patience, faith, in God, need to be a votary of good thoughts, good words and good deeds are stressed. Quotations with chapter and verse show the authoress' wide reading and knowledge. Indeed a welcome addition to Gujerati literature. It is dedicated to late lamented Mr Navroji Cooverji Mehta, M.A., whose promising career was cut short at the young age of 33, having lived a noble life and proved his scholarly accomplishments.

A. K.

Books In Brief.

WHAT IT IS. By Swami Pavitrananda. Published by Advaita Ashram. Price Annas 3 Pages 28.

A brief survey of the work carried out by the Ramakrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda after the death of Ramakrishna with a double object, to preach the universal ideas of Vedanta and to give practical expression to those ideas through philanthrophy. The scope is wide, the departments embracing such activities being many—medical, educational, women's activities and temporary relief work. There are also several centres in different countries of the West. The booklet is illustrated.

KASHMIR AND THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST PEACE: By Rajbans Krishen. People's Publishing House, Ltd. Price Re. 1/8. Pages 106.

Books written with a "point of view" are apt to be interesting. Kashmir and the conspiracy against peace is one more such book.

The author a worker of the Kashmir National Movement attempts to lay bare a sinister conspiracy against the freedom and peace of Kashmir. Tracing the development of the Kashmir question after it was handed over to the United Nations he shows how the imperialist-dominated Security Council has used the Kashmir dispute to tighten its grip over Kashmir, with a view to use it as a war base against the Soviet Union and People's China. The Anglo-American tactics are presented in detail and the book attempts to show why all efforts made by the U.N. Commission and U.N. mediators to settle the dispute have only resulted in further widening the gulf between India and Pakistan. The British are credited with a full knowledge of the attack made by Pakistan on India. Many are the 'faux pas' laid at their doors—the intervention of the Security Council to suit imperialist designs being the first blunder, the final avowal to suit imperialist design—"that partition of the state is the only solution" the last straw.

The book is fully documented with facts and quotations from newspapers, these all being set out to suit the author's thesis.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIA—by B. N. Banerjea. Published by A. Mukherjee and Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 4. Pages 305.

Knowledge of the Constitution—at least in its broad outlines—is an imperative need of good citizenship, particularly when the first general elections on the most extensive scale in India's history are so near at hand. The political handbook, "New Constitution of India," by B. N. Banerjea, Secretary of the West Bengal Public Service Commission, aims at supplying this need. The short summary of the Constitution includes texts of the more important articles, recent amendments, laws relating to the General Elections—essential information for the keen candidate and alert voter. Short and concise—a useful handbook for students of politics and law.

—P. D.

BATTLED WITH HURRICANE AND WON

SEPARATED from Australia by 2,400 miles of the widest and loneliest seas in the world, fourteen men—the Australian Antarctic Expedition to Heard Island—set up their camp among the sea-elephants, penguins and other creatures of the barren wastes.

Their object: to establish a weather station, study cosmic rays and make magnetic observations, tidal records, glaciological and geological surveys. They were cut off for fifteeen months, swept by blizzards.

Their only contact with the outside world was by radio.

The experts had ample opportunity for using their instruments when a succession of gales swept the camp area. The climax came one morning, with a 97 m.p.h. gale. Fearing the loss of valuable stores, all hands were called to remove them to safety.

Visibility became worse. From the beach the camp huts were discernible only as blurred outlines. Goggles were blanketed by snow and hail. Yet the men laboured on and saved the stores.

The hurricane increased, and a gust of 102 m.p.h. was recorded. Aerial leads were carried away, the huts shook. Transmitters came off the air when the main aerial was torn down. In the evening, the anemometer had registered a gust of 103 m.p.h.

At 105 M.P.H.

Two men braved the elements in an attempt to repair the main aerial. They found the seven-strand wire split in two places. Trying to repair the breaks by splicing was out of the question, the wind tore the aerial out of their hands and ballooned it out like a great skipping-rope. The task had to be abandoned for the time being. At 10-35 p.m. the wind reached its peak with a 105 m.p.h. blow; but by the following morning the hurricane had spent itself.

Arthur Scholes, a member of the gallant expedition, describes the incident vividly in his enthralling book "Fourteen Men" (Allen and Unwin, 15s). He tells how life had its lighter moments, too.

Another party of men were to be established at Macquarie Island, and news crackled over the radio to the effect that they would be taking eight goats and thirty sheep on board their ship to supplement rations. Thoughts of their friends leading the goats ashore so tickled the Heard Island inhabitants that they wired the Macquarie radio-physicist: "Good luck. Have a good time. Remember, no kidding. Ewe know what I mean."

The answer came a couple of days later: "Remember story of illiterate ram. It applies to all youse." The message had them puzzled until a ram-like bleat squeaked: "Look youse, I can use all youse ewes!"

Explosives Eaten Up

They found the Island's animal and bird life extremely interesting—though often something of a nuisance in their thieving habits. Preparatory to blowing the tops off some empty drums, one of the men laid a trail of explosive, passing the fuse near some garbage where gulls were feeding. Returning to the drums for a final check, he left the gelignite at the end of the fuse.

When he walkd back to it he was horrified to find the gulls pecking happily away at the wrapping paper. Before he could reach them they were through the paper and swallowing the gelignite! According to all the rules several dozen feathered corpses should have been decorating the garbage pile next morning. But the birds were still airborne and apparently none the worse for their explosive meal!

For Dear Life

During a survey of Cape Laurens, deep snow caused the sledge on which the explorers had loaded their equipment to bog. Handicapped by a terrific wind, they dragged the sledge along laboriously, sinking up to their thighs in the soft snow. Nearing the crest of a valley above a glacier, they met the full force of a hurrican blast. It blew them off their feet, upsetting the sledge. The clouds opened. Snow blotted out visibility.

Barely able to see each other, the men battled and crawled over the snow. Ice formed on their eyebrows, beards, hair and clothing. They struggled grimly to right the sledge, fighting as only men will when their very survival is at stake—for their food, shelter and clothing were aboard the sledge. Heroically, they strained and floundered—until—almost exhausted—they succeeded in righting it, and the gallant little band won through.

The author presents the reader with a vivid picture of this bleak part of the world, and gives a first-rate account of how a tiny band of men made life tolerable for themselves despite appalling conditions.—'Tit-Bits'.

Come And Get It!

Once at the League of Nations, the morning meeting of the Political Committee continued deep into the afternoon, and the delegates were thinking mournfully of their food getting cold at their hotels; but nobody moved for an adjournment.

Finally the delegate of France asked for the floor, and said "Dear colleagues, since we cannot reach a conclusion within a short time, I suggest we adjourn now and confer with other members of our delegations, if necessary with our governments, and after due consideration of all implications of the point at issue, meet again shortly and continue our debate.

Captain Russell, the interpreter, translated this speech as follows. "Gentlemen! It's time for lunch!"

WALKING V. FAT

When you put on one more pound of fat than you should have, the chances are, according to the medical men, that you just plain ate too much. Assuming that you want to walk it off, it's been figured that you would have to huff along for 36 miles. Since that would take the best part of a day, a better idea would be to cut down on your intake.

Key To Successful Living

RIGHT IDEAS—NOT WISHES—COMPEL US TO TAKE ACTION

A wise man of Ancient Greece once declared, "Give me a lever long enough and I will move the earth', writes Robert Heap in 'Psychology'.

Later, mathematicians calculated how long the lever would have to be and where the point of balance would have to rest in order that Man's puny strength could be exerted so as to move the massive weight of the world. But however ingenious the successors of that ancient pioneer, it is to Archimedes who first pronounced the breath-taking theory that the credit must go for imagination. It is such adventure in imagination that has changed the course of the centuries: it is imagination such as this that has transformed the globe.

Centuries after Archimedes applied his mind to the conquest of Nature, another wise man evolved a theory that the planets were bodies similar to the earth and that all circled the central sun. It is difficult for us to appreciate the feat of imagination necessary in this instance. Tradition, ancient religions, all the weight of public opinion, declared that the earth was the centre of the Universe, that the planets and stars were gods and goddesses: even the most liberal thinkers asserted, at the least, that the planets were made of different material from the earth and were subject to different laws.

In the face of it, the mediaeval astronomer propounded a theory contrary to popular supposition and opposed the accepted beliefs of the wise men of his time. It was some centuries after, in comparatively modern times, that astronomy confirmed the validity of his theory, proved by empirical methods that it was fundamentally sound. His daring conception might have been proved very wide of the mark. That is not so much the point. Here we have an example of a man who was not afraid to use imagination boldly, to adventure into new realms of imaginative daring. And, as it so often happens, his daring ideas were closer to the truth than the more pedestrian, unimaginative ideas of his contemporaries.

How we need, in our social and individual lives today, the bold, daring, creative imagination! In this lies our only hope of rising above our petty absorption in the trivial: only thus can man or nation find the broad highway of a satisfying life.

Reality Of Ideas

We owe more than we admit, more even than we know, to the men of the Golden Age of Greece. It was another of the wise men of Greece who asserted that, in the ultimate analysis, nothing was real, only IDEAS. This article is too short to ponder over the main outlines of this theory, but in his search for truth, he declared that matter does not exist, except in mind.

Modern science has confirmed this view in so far as it has subtracted most of the material elements from matter. But whatever the defects of the theory, as a bold, imaginative conception of the Universe, it is a masterpiece! The theory appeared to be a rash one in an age when men were struggling valiantly against the overwhelming odds of physical and material disadvantages. Though modern knowledge has not been able to confirm (or disprove) the main thesis that the ultimate reality is an IDEA history hs proved that the history has proved that the force is ideas.

Archimedes might well have said, "Give me a bold idea, a courageous purpose and I will change the Universe". And this assumption would have been as true as his first.

Ideas make and unmake nations, build up and destroy great empires, inspire men to deeds of supreme courage and immortal achievement. In the end it is the idea that is supreme in human life.

It is the tragedy of our age that we have so many new and wondrous things but seem to lack new ideas, except in the field of physical science. It may appear odd at first sight that we should assert that this is an age of no ideas when, in fact, the most potent force in international affairs is the conflict between Western and Eastern ideologies. But consider the matter further and the proposition is not so much of a paradox.

True, the Eastern ideology began with an idea; it is, moreover, one which has won the allegiance of millions all over the world. But its weakness is that it is regarded as already perfect. Marx was allowed to have his original idea which blossomed forth into the Eastern ideology. But none of his disciples or his followers dare have ideas of his own. He must subscribe completely to the gospel according to Marx. Nearly a century ago it was a "new" idea: to-day it has crystallised into dogma.

And what of the Western ideology? In the West, too, there is dearth of new, daring constructive ideas which men could follow as a beacon light.

In the main the Western ideology is built upon Christianity, the welfare of man, the concept of liberty, equality and fraternity propounded by Rousseau, plus a sprinkling of the nineteenth-century Liberal ideology.

Subconsciously we of the West are near the heart of the matter. But there are lacking many factors that are needed to clothe our half-formed, hazy aspirations in image form; to give us new and daring conceptions, to release the flood-gates of our energy so that we could carry all before us.

So much for the social aspect. We are, however, more concerned with the individual. But a note must be made of the social background of our lives. For it is a background full of stale ideas, lacking in enterprise and, except in physical science, sterile of new and heart-expanding ideas.

Man Who Matters

But what about the individual? It is a futile pastime to try and put the world to right without checking up on each one of us. So many of us are victims of the same delusion as the man who declared that it was an upside-down world, even whilst he persisted in standing on his head!

Do we dare to dream? Have we the courage to let our minds wander into the thrilling heights of possibility? Are we in the rut, afraid of looking up to the stars?

Let us test ourselves. First of all, when did we last have a brand-new, constructive idea? Let us forget those so-called "ideas" of getting rich quickly, of winning on the Pools, of inheriting a fortune from a forgotten uncle, of blundering into new happiness, of accidentally coming across success. These are WISHES—not IDEAS.

What should be defined as an idea is a concrete image in our minds of some new way of tackling an old difficulty; some new conception of ourselves in relation to others and to life; some stirring image in our minds that COMPELS US to TAKE ACTION.

Let us answer truthfully, when did we have such an idea? Never mind that the idea seemed impractical, that it didn't promise happiness or success, even though we "followed the star". If we will seek real ideas, then we will become alive to the opportunities of life and win through to achievement. But those whose pulses are not quickened by the electric charge of new ideas miss life's adventures and opportunities.

The Pot Of Gold

"Where can we seek such ideas, to quicken our interest in life, to fire us with new energy, to find a more successful way of living?" A rhetorical question, but one that will be present in the minds of many readers. And the answer is—in the mind.

The mind is a factory of ideas if we will give it a chance to go on full production. To change the metaphor, our minds are gold mines; wealth unlimited awaits the intrepid digger.

Are we really giving our minds a chance? Do we relax now and then, fighting clear, as it were, of our bodies, letting our minds soar among the stars?

Let us give some thought to this matter. Suppose we think of some problem that confronts us. It can be a personal one or it can be a problem connected with such a vast subject as human life itself. The important thing is to decide upon one problem which we want to tackle. We may have put off doing something about it, out of sloth or because a solution appeared improbable and evasion seemed the line of least resistance.

Here are a few suggestions for hypothetical problems upon which we may focus our minds. How can we get more out of life? How can we increase our incomes? How can we ensure promotion? How can we find happiness, since there is so much distress, unhappiness and uncertainty around us? How can we get a faith by which to live? These are very "general" problems. We can, however, select one of our own personal problems.

Next Step

Suppose we assume we have now selected a personal problem. The next step is to tackle it. Are we ready? Right!

We should give fully ten minutes to a reasoned analysis of the problem. Paper and pencil should be used to record all our thoughts about it. The mind should be rigidly controlled. It must not be allowed to shy away from the task.

Having done this, we should then go for a brisk walk, chop some firewood—do anything that is physically active—keeping the problem at the back of the mind, as it were. In an hour's time we should find somewhere where we can be alone, without any outside distraction. Our mind should again play around the problem but this time not under "force" from consciousness.

The random ideas that come to us should be jotted down and our minds kept away from any thought of "it's no use". We will then give the subconscious a chance to act. If we will do this, we shall be surprised at some of the solutions presented to us.

We may not succeed at first. We may have to be patient and persevere. But even though our first attempts may only be partially successful, we will have taken a massive stride forward on to the road that leads to more successful living.

A Hillbilly in the mountains went to town barefooted one day and as he was walking down the street, he met a doctor he had known for quite some time.

"Doctor," he said, "ain't you got a pair of shoes you don't need? I need some mighty bad."

"I might have," admitted the doctor "What size do you wear?"

"I don't know," replied the hillbilly. "I never bought shoes that way Either I can get into them or I can't."

QUEEN MEETS THE STARS

The scenes as the stars lined up at the Odeon, Leicester Square, as Her Majesty the Queen shakes hands with Jane Russell on being introduced by the show producer Ben Lyon. Miss Russell is between Lizabeth Scott (left) and Margaret Rutherford.

PEEP INTO LACCADIVES

(Continued from Page 5)

labouring class. While the Koyas are presumed to be the descendants of Nambudiris and Nayar landlords, the Melacheris are the descendants of Thiyya and Mukkuva immigrants. The Malumis represent some middle classes. The Koyas of Androth, Kalpeni and Kavarathi claim themselves to be superior to the Koyas of Agathi island and hence these three islands are known as Tarwad islands. The majority of the inhabitants are however, Melacheris. The total population of the southern group did not exceed 9000 in all, while that of the northern group was much below it.

Racial Distinction

Despite the Islamic religion, racial distinction is being observed very rigidly on these islands. There are no inter-marriages between Koyas and Melacheris and Malumis. Matrimonial alliance between Koyas and Malumis are rare in the extreme and noble families always strive to maintain their "superiority" as they call it. Even if children are born to a Koya by a woman belonging to the Malumi community, those children are denied the privilege of styling themselves as Koyas. No Malumi can expect to assume the suffix "Koya" after his name, because it is considered as a blow to the dignity and prestige of the Koyas. On the other hand, if he so desired a Malumi can add the suffix "Kua" after his name.

As an instance, during the preparation of the electoral rolls of the islands the acting Amin of the island happened to permit certain members of the Malumi class to mention their names as Koyas, and the permanent Amin who was in Calicut at the time, coming to know of it, reported against it to the Collector of Malabar. Meanwhile, the Malumis concerned also petitioned the Collector about their right to call themselves as Koyas. The Collector referred the dispute to the Government of Madras, who passed orders to the effect that so long as it was evident from the history of the island and records that there were three classes as Koyas, Malumis and Melacheris no change could be permitted.

Comforts Denied

As a matter of fact, the Melacheris had been denied by the Koyas even the use of umbrellas, caps, shirts, coats and sandals or shoes until 1924, when the Melacheris began to assert their rights to use all such articles for personal comforts.

The Melacheris of the Androth island were the first to move in the matter. It was a well-organised campaign and some of them put on sandals and shirts. The Koya population as a whole rose against the Melacheris and complained to the Amin that Melacheris in question had violated one of the most ancient customs of the island by putting on sandals, and wearing shirts to the great mental anguish of and disgrace to the Koya community. The Amin found the Melacheris concerned guilty of violating the custom and sentenced them to pay fines. There were in all eleven Melacheris who appealed to the Collector of Malabar, who set aside their conviction and ordered the fines to be refunded to them on the ground that the use of such articles for personal comfort was not the monopoly of any particular community, that every one had the liberty to use them and that the use of such articles was not an offence under the Island regulations or any other law. With this order of the Collector of Malabar, Melacheris began to use shirts, coats, umbrellas, shoes, sandals and other articles. The Melacheris of all other islands soon followed their brethren of Androth island.

Anti-Red Revolt Behind 'Iron Curtain'

RESISTANCE IN BULGARIA REACHES PEAK

Revolt in the Soviet satellite countries is lifting its head here and there, while emigres from the harassed lands are pouring into Western nations.

The rebels need foreign aid and encouragement but Americans have little faith in the weapon of revolt. The Joint Chiefs of Staff at Washington put their faith in one force — superior fire power.

RESISTANCE against Communist dictatorship is mounting in Russia, China and the satellite nations as oppression increases and living standards fall. How far is this resistance organized? How far can it be organized? Where does it lead? How much help can it be given? The scale of US action is rising rapidly. The demand in Congress for bolder action is rising more rapidly and ranges from Brien McMahon, who believes in peace but can see little hope for peace while Communist regimes survive, to Pat McCarran, who talks of inevitable war, writes Tris Coffin in "New Republic."

The aid which refugee and underground leaders propose be given by the United States falls into three categories—moral, organizational and material.

First, the President of the US, the Secretary of State or Congress is asked to make a clear statement that this nation regards as its friends those who would throw off the tyranny of Communist dictatorship. The proponents argue that, after all, this is a pale statement compared to the calls for revolution issued by the Cominform and Communist parties. But Secretary of State Acheson regards this as a violation of international law and in effect a declaration of war.

Second, the US is urged to organize effectively the talents, intelligence and energy of the several million escapees from the East. Volunteers of military age would be enlisted in the American Army and placed in separate and unofficial "liberation army" units. Leaders with imagination and initiative would be brought together, fed and housed while they worked on plans for undermining Communist regimes. The knowledge of the refugees would be organized in an international intelligence service.

Third, free nations of the West are asked to set up communications with organized undergrounds and to furnish them with weapons. Again, free nations are being urged to do what Russia has done since 1945.

Toward Peak

Those insisting on immediate aid contend that resistance against Communism seems to be rising toward a peak.

In Bulgaria, they say the once powerful Agrarian Party has developed a large-scale underground network which is said to reach into the puppet government. Another underground has been organized by the Free Bulgarian Society. Partisan bands led by former army officers strike at Communist warehouses and transports. It has become unhealthy to belong to the Communist Party and desertions are common. In one typical village, Slobodin, 85 per cent of the CP members have deserted, according to Yugoslav informants. The Communist administration makes no bones about its trouble and recent official statements cry out against "class enemies ..... organized criminal bands composed of kulaks and corrupted elements ... enemies who deliberately sneak contaminated grain into granaries."

Moscow has admitted some six attempts to overthrow the Communist regime in Bulgaria and blamed them on the "American and British Imperialists."

Since early this year, 146,000 have fled from Bulgaria to Turkey.

The Bulgarian authorities have cleared an area 15 meters in depth along the Greek border, put up barbed wire and stationed troops there to prevent escapes.

In Rumania, guerrilla units in the mountains of North Moldova have been attacking Soviet military trains. When Rumanian puppet troops failed to wipe out the partisans, Russian units went into action. According to recent reports the rebels are still harassing military trains and boldly attacking Rumanian militia encampments.

In Hungary, official statements last month revealed stay-away strikes by coal miners, withholding of crops by peasants on a wholesale basis, sabotage and murder of Communist officials. A statement on grain deliveries says, "It has now been disclosed that the comparatively low collection average must be mainly attributed to the deliberate sabotage of the enemy infiltrating into the people's councils."

Molotov On Scene

In Poland, resistance developed to the point at which Molotov had to be sent in to threaten mass reprisals. Farmers are withholding produce; city populations are going hungry. There is said to be a well-organized and extensive underground.

In Czechoslovakia, grain deliveries are far behind quotas, again due to deliberate withholding. On August 14 in Slovakia, for example, the wheat deliveries were 64 percent under the quota; rye, 70 percent under; barley, 64 percent under and oats, 92 percent under, according to official statements. In factories, slowdowns are reported to be widespread.

In Albania, according to escapees in Yugoslavia, the army is ready to turn on the Hoxha regime. A story is told of soldiers in the 825th Albanian Battalion tearing down Stalin's picture.

In the Russian zones of both Germany and Austria, resistance is open.

In the East-zone city of Saalfeld recently, some 1,000 miners broke into the Communist police headquarters, broke furniture, locked the police chief in a cell and fought the reinforcements. This was in protest of the arrest of four miners. When the Communists threatened reprisals, the miners threatened to flood the mines.

In Austria, the Communists are blaming "American counter-intelligence" for "terrorist acts" including, they claim, bombings, arson and prison escapes of political prisoners.

Fear Of Purge

There is real fear among the advocates of revolt that if the West delays as much as a year, the Soviet and Cominform secret police will destroy these developing resistance movements by such mass purges as are going on now in four of the Russian republics. There is ample proof that Russia has moved already to wipe out the threat of revolt. In Bulgaria, late in July and into August, the secret police rounded up 200 important Bulgarian Communists on orders from Moscow. Those arrested included Maj. Gen Slavcho Trnsky, chief of Bulgarian partisans during the war.

In Rumania, the purge victims include the Minister of Education and a majority of the Military Magistrates including Gen. Alexander Petrescu, chief of the Communist prison system.

In Hungary, thousands of young men considered to be politically "dangerous" were shipped to Soviet labour camps in July.

In Poland, Russia has undertaken a mass purge of the army, placed on trial, high-ranking officers, and put Russians in key positions in the armed services.

Those who favour greater action now to aid resistance movements believe that if Russia by these methods succeeds in destroying what voices of nationalism remain in China and the satellites, it will take at least five years to build even a small network of new contacts.

There is the further danger that the undergrounds and their sympathizers will lose heart without some aid from the West. **MEN CANNOT LONG MAINTAIN REVOLT WITHOUT MORAL AND PRACTICAL HELP.** One sign is the apathy spreading today among the escapees, thanks to American indifference. Hundreds of thousands of Russians who risked their lives to desert to the West have either scattered to the four winds or are living a dull, hopeless existence in displaced-persons camps in Western Germany. A one-time colonel of the Soviet General Staff is picking oranges in California. The governor of a Federated Soviet Republic is in a DP barracks somewhere in Germany. A famous Russian submarine engineer is lost in an American city. In thousands of such cases, American counter-intelligence asked perfunctory questions of the escapees and forgot them.

The third major argument, and one carrying great weight in both Washington and London, is that some visible sign of action against Communism is needed at home. For too many people, the alternatives seem to be hope of overthrowing Stalinism short of war or McCarthyism, isolationism and acceptance of a preventive war.

A final reason given for revolt now is that Russia is militarily weaker than she is likely to be at any time in the future and therefore less likely to attack. Her World War II equipment is becoming obsolescent and her rearmament programme is not yet producing large quantities of new weapons.

These are the arguments now being advanced in support of a new approach.

The arguments against throwing our shoulder hard to the cart of revolt are also pressed in government departments.

American View

First and most important, the American military leaders have little faith in the weapon of revolt. It is regarded as a handy weapon in time of war, but an uncontrollable risk in peacetime. The Joint Chiefs of Staff put their faith in one force—superior fire power.

Second, there is fear that help by the West to the undergrounds means war. Russia has implied this. The Pentagon points out that any uprising would be answered with force. Russian troops and tanks would move in and leave us with the terrible decision to desert our friends or to start a third world war.

Third, it is argued that the United States should not encourage revolt until we are ready to back it up with our own armies. This view is preached by Assistant Secretaries of State to closed-door conferences on Capitol Hill and precludes even a statement of sympathy for those who would throw off Communism.

Fourth, the opponents of aid to the undergrounds maintain that if the West waits patiently, Eastern Europe and China will be freed by a revived nationalism which will rely on its own efforts to overthrow the Soviet empire. This hope overlooks the fact that Russia is taking physical control of the satellite armed forces in Eastern Europe and is in effect incorporating these nations as subservient colonial republics of the Soviet empire.

Those who oppose aid argue further that the resistance to Communism is too divided to be effective. The emigre Russians for example have been told, "You will have to unite before we will even talk to you."

Lastly, it is argued that the United States has never interfered in the internal affairs of other nations and that to do so now would be to overthrow all the traditional safeguards of diplomacy to which the Russians barely subscribed but to which they might be compelled by Western strength to conform.

These are the arguments being advanced now in an unfinished debate. Its outcome depends partly, of course, on how far Russia incites and equips revolt in non-Communist nations. Today, an "underground" radio station operating in fact from Russian soil for the overthrow of the Iranian Government, boasts the Iranian Army can be defeated in two days, and pledges that the Kurdish tribesmen will fight the Red Army "if the Red Army marches into Kurdistan once more." Strikes, sabotage and uprising against Tito are incited each day by powerful radio stations in Rumania. And, a very real threat to Japan is the massing of Soviet-trained and directed former Japanese prisoners of war on the southern tip of Sakhalin Island, a few miles from Hokkaido.

Her Napoleon

Nicholas Orloff, brilliant simultaneous interpreter at the UN, was born a Russian prince. Before landing at the UN, like other Russian emigres, he had held a great variety of jobs. At one time he was employed in an antique shop. One day a distinguished old lady entered the shop and browsed around for some time. Finally she stopped before a 19th century frame containing a lock of Napoleon's hair.

"How much is that?" she asked.

"Three hundred and fifty dollars," answered Mr. Orloff.

The old lady took out her checkbook and wrote out a check for the amount.

"Now," she said, pointing to the hair. "You may remove this. I don't want it."

"But madame, this is the hair of Napoleon!"

"I don't want it," she repeated.

"But madame, without the hair the frame has no value. I would sell it to you for two dollars."

"No," said the old lady. "I agreed to the price, and I'll stick to it. But kindly remove that hair."

While Mr. Orloff complied, she explained, "I have a photo of my late husband which will fit exactly into that frame."

PEARL-FISHING

Pearls as objects of value date back to very early times. Tributes to Chinese kings were paid in oyster-pearls. Ancient queens wore costly pearls.

Pearls are to be found in all kinds of shellfish. The oyster pearl is famous. Among the other species of shellfish, which forms this growth, are cockle and mussel, and other fresh water shellfish. In some cases the pearls extracted from the shellfish are of no value being dirty in colour and lacking lustre.

Why are these deposits to be found in some shellfish? Science suggests two explanations: one theory states that a grain of sand lodges between the inner side of the shell and the fish's valves and the oyster or fish throws a liquid around it, which later forms the pearl. Another theory states that the cause of the formation of the pearl is a minute parasite.

There are various shades of colours in pearls, ranging white to black. The most perfect tint is white, though the real black pearl is held in high value. Some gems are dirty and dark in colour and are of no value.

The pearl is valuable not only for its colour but also its lustre. A special kind of lustre is necessary to make the pearl more valuable. A combination of colour and lustre helps to determine the value of the gem.

Though pearl fisheries are to be found at various spots off the coasts of all the continents, the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries are the most important and productive. Native divers, quite unprotected, dive down and collect the oysters and send them up in baskets to the surface. After they are landed the unopened oysters are sold in lots by the Ceylon Government to buyers from all over the world. The buying of these oysters is a great gamble, for a buyer may get a costly pearl or none at all.

Next in importance to the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries is the North Australian pearl-fishing industry. The pearling industry here is worked by private enterprise. Modern diving equipment is used and pearl divers, both white men as well as native divers, descend to greater depths and work for longer periods.

The main product in the North Australian pearl-fishing industry is the pearl shell. This is exported to America where it is used in the manufacture of mother-of-pearl objects.

The pearls themselves are of secondary importance. Yet those pearls, which have been taken from these beds have proved to be highly valuable.

In recent years the production of the culture-pearl has increased considerably. This is a pearl which is produced by artificial stimulation of the oyster. Pearl oysters are collected and cultivated. A tiny bead of mother-of-pearl is introduced between the shell and the flesh; and in course of time a pearl-like body of culture-pearl is produced. These pearls of course are not real pearls.

The culture-pearl industry was developed first in Japan. Kokuchi Mikimoto is the inventor of the culture-pearl. This industry is highly paying in modern times. Japanese scientists hope by modifying this method to produce finer pearls artificially.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I completed my ong tour of northern India—after visiting the Youth Welfare Seminar organised by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration at Simla—and have just returned to Bombay. I went to Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Etawah, Allahabad, Patna and Calcutta. Everywhere it was a joy to meet the children and workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh and other children's institutions.

I am sorry I cannot relate to you my experiences today, but I hope to do this next week. In the meanwhile, let me thank all those sisters, brothers and friends whose hospitality at these places I can never forget. I send my love to every child and my best wishes to every worker that I met! I am sure we are not going to forget each other soon—for how can we ever do so?

Way Of Travelling

Ever since the world began, man has continually progressed in his methods of travelling from one place to another. Step by step, from the time when primitive man learned to walk upright he has invented various ways and means, not only of getting to places more quickly, but also of transporting his goods over land and sea. Starting from the crude ox-drawn wagon with its lumbering wooden or stone wheels, or the primitive canoe which was merely a hollowed-out tree trunk, we now have swift-moving aeroplanes and huge liners whisking us away over continents within a few hours, or carrying us across the ocean from one side of the world to the other.

Although we have these great improvements and now look upon them without wonder or surprise, yet there are many folk in other and remote parts of the world, or even quite near at hand, who still use means of travel which would appear very curious and ancient to us. Even the dugout canoe is still used by native people. Horses, mules, camels, oxen and even dogs still draw vehicles of various sorts, while many people of other lands have to travel on foot, carrying all their belongings because there is no conveyance of any kind for them.

Use Of Camels

In the wide expanses of the desert the camel is constantly used, because not only can this animal go for several days across the waterless wastes without a drink but its flat padded feet do not sink into the sand.

For hundreds of years travel by camel has been found the best method of crossing the great deserts. Heavy loads of goods, waterbags and merchandise, are packed each side of the camel's back. The camels are then harnessed together and led along one behind the other by a native who rides in front. Those are called camel caravans

Although most people are only familiar with the slowly moving creature which is often seen at a zoo, the camel is capable of moving very fast along the soft undulating tracks across the sand, where horses or motor cars would be powerless.

Here And Elsewhere

In India can be seen the Camel Carriage which plies for hire just like our familiar taxi-cab. This is a four-wheeled, ancient-looking hood-covered vehicle drown by two camels. The same vehicle is frequently used for conveying passengers over desert country.

In Arabia, Egypt, Africa, India, parts of Australia and many other places you will still find this most ancient method of travel.

So long as there are sandy wastes, there will always be a use for the Camel—The Ship of the Desert.

Story Of Books

Do you ever tie a knot in your handkerchief to remind you of something? Often, I expect; but I wonder if you know that before books and letters were known, some people, in China, Peru and elsewhere, used to send messages to each other in knots? This knot-writing was very difficult, for pieces of cord were tied to a stick and each knot stood for a certain letter or word, and you had to be careful to see just how the knot was tied in order to read the message. Other forms of messages consisted of a number of coloured shells strung together, or notches cut in a stick, and the Indians used to send actual things to each other, such as a pipe and tobacco meaning peace, or a spear meaning war, writes Marjorie Kirby in "Boys and Girls."

After a long time men realised that it was easier to draw the things than send them, but as they had no paper or pens and ink, they drew the pictures with soft stone on the walls of their caves or carved them on the bones of animals. From Egypt came the complicated alphabet which was the great-grand-father of our simple one of twenty-six letters.

Boys and girls of the Calcutta Central Balkan-ji-Bari.

The carved inscriptions on the walls of pyramids and temples, centuries later, puzzled learned men, who tried to discover their meaning. Some of the words and letters were little pictures of animals and men, and some were queer signs rather like the secret codes you make up with your friends. The Semites, who conquered the Egyptians, copied some of their pictures and then turned them into simpler letters and so made the first alphabet.

Things To Write On

Once people had learned to write, they found all sorts of different things to write on. Carving on stone was all very well if you had plenty of time to do it in and you wanted the inscription to last a long time, but for ordinary purposes stone was far too cumbersome. (Imagine carving the butcher's bill on a block of stone and carrying it home to Mother!) So the Assyrians, for instance, wrote with sticks on soft clay and then baked the clay hard, whilst the Egyptians invented a kind of paper, called papyrus, which was made from reeds which grew along the banks of the River Nile. These reeds were cut into strips, woven together and softened before being dried and polished smooth enough to take writing.

They made books of this papyrus, but because it would not bend without breaking, the books were very queer ones. They were made like a long, wide ribbon, with the writing in columns along it, and this ribbon was rolled on a stick, so that a library of such books must have looked very much like a wall-paper shop!

Papyrus was used for a long time, but just when it was most popular, a rival came on the scene, and that was parchment.

This new writing material was made of the skins of sheep and goats washed and rubbed smooth. The thin skin could be cut to any size and would fold without splitting, and so it was of parchment that the first books as we know them to-day, were made. Later, sheets of parchment were folded four, eight, or sixteen times and then sewn together, in order to make books of different sizes. The first pens were made of reeds and as for ink, the earliest kind, used for writing on papyrus, was made of soot, water, and gum arabic! This ink would not last long, though; so a new kind was invented for parchment. It was made from the juice of oak-gall, and a goose or crow feather, sharpened and split at the end, was the kind of pen used by the monks who spent long hours copying out some book on to parchment.

Troublous Times

For these were troublous times, when hordes of barbarian invaders sacked the great Roman cities and everyone seemed to be fighting everyone else, and so the monks, shut away in their lonely monasteries, were practically the only people who did much writing. The books they made, however, were very beautiful, for a monk would spend months and even years in copying a single book. He would rule lines and margins with a lead stick and then he would start to write, forming the letters slowly and perfectly, so that they were almost as even as the printed letters in our modern books. If he could draw, he would make a little picture round the first letter of the sentence, and he might fill the margins of the page with lovely designs of flowers or quaint monsters, which he would colour in red, blue, green, and gold. This was called illuminating, and some monks with special gifts in that line would do nothing else but weave patterns round the writing of those who could not draw.

First Kind Of Printing

The first kind of printing was very simple. You have probably made lino or potato cuts yourself, carving away the top of the lino or potato to leave a raised picture and then inking it and pressing it on to paper to give an impression of your design. Wood-cuts are made in the same way, from blocks of wood instead of line, and this was how the earliest printing of books was done. Of course, it took a long time, but these block books, as they were called, were the forerunners of the modern printed book, and by the middle of the fifteenth century a German named Gutenberg had printed his first book from a printing press.

England was a bit behindhand in this matter of printing, but Caxton learned about it and in 1471 set up as the first printer in this country.

Poor Percy

Poor Percy thought he'd like to try
His hand at hammer-throwing.
"Why, you can't even lift the thing,"
His friends all started crowing.
Perce smiled and said: "My friends, it's just
Like blowing out a candle!"
But when he tried to throw it, well!
Poor Perce "flew off the handle."

Real Sacrifice

Five-year-old Johnnie did not want to take his medicine.

"Come now," said his mother. "Take it for my sake. You know I would do anything for you."

"Would you really, Mummie?"

"Of course, dear."

"Then will you take my medicine for me?"

Balkan-ji-Bari

The inaugural function of the Triplicane (Madras) Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hindi Balak Sangh was held at Sri Sama Rao Elementary School. After a prayer by the children, Dr. G. V. Sitapathi, President of the Unit, welcomed the gathering and explained the aims, objects, achievements and activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Mrs. Ellen Sharma was in the chair, and Dr. A. Aiyappan performed the inauguration. An exhibition of children's paintings was arranged on the occasion.

Now, who have not yet joined this their own organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, the premier All-India Children's Association? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms today from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood of Children!

Dada will be glad to receive also your small contributions of essays, stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., as well as drawings (in black and white) and photographs (at least post card size) for publication in this "Corner". Send in your attempts, and they will be be duly considered. As a matter of fact, it will be a joy to receive any kinds of letters from you, and to know if we can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Children and workers of the Banaras Balkan-ji-Bari.

WHO COMMIT MURDERS?

(Continued from Page 2)

trist, met thousands of murderers when he was head of the psychiatric clinic at New York's Court of General Sessions. He says he definitely did NOT find that the typical murderer is "a person with a manner and feelings which stamp him as different from conforming individuals in society—a person with a disregard for the rights of others a sense of cruelty, an intolerance for established standards."

Dr. David Abrahamsen of Columbia University's Psychiatric Institute informed me:

"Murderers in their psychological make-up are basically more like normal persons than different from them."

Moreover, extensive psychological studies of normal people have proven that all of us have wanted to commit murder at one time or another. "The tendency toward murder," says Dr. Abrahamsen, "is present in all human beings."

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Lewis E. Lawes, who was warden at Sing Sing Prison for 20 years, has said: "People usually think of a murderer as a cutthroat or gunman with a record stretching from coast to coast. Most of the murderers I've met are ordinary, average citizens, like you or your next door neighbour."

But while everybody could murder, obviously everybody doesn't. How come some do and some don't? Murder authorities have searched hard and long for the answer and have made some pointed discoveries. One is that murderers possess certain characteristics and habits which distinguish them from non-murderers (and incidentally from all other kinds of criminals). Their description of typical murderers should give you an idea of whether you, personally, run a small risk or a big one of being included in murder.

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WON'T STOP YOU FROM MURDER:

1. The fact that you have never committed a crime. For most murderers, murder is a first crime. Warden Lawes recalled: "Seventy per cent of the murderers who came to Sing Sing during my wardenship had never been in custody before. Murder is usually committed by persons of previously impeccable reputations."

As a policeman attached to the New York City homicide squad expressed it to me: "Murderers are the nicest people."

2. The fact that you're sane. Most people naturally assume that all or nearly all murderers are insane. Some are found to be so, but these cases are the exception. Most murders are committed by people who are completely sane. Dr. Bromberg made a study of 10,000 murderers and found that less than two per cent were insane.

The term "psychopathic personality" has been loosely applied to murderers, too—yet in Dr. Bromberg's study just seven per cent were found to be psychopaths. A small percentage were adjudged seriously neurotic. "Over 80 per cent of the murderers," Dr. Bromberg concluded, "were found to be mentally normal."

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3. You're intelligent. It is also widely believed that most murderers are of low intellect. On the basis of what is now known, this assumption is entirely unfounded.

According to revealing research described to me at the Yale University Institute of Human Relations, a mentally deficient person may be less likely than anyone else to commit murder.

Of course, some murders are committed by mentally deficient persons. But William Heirens the Chicago youth who killed three people, was an honours student at the University of Chicago. B. K. Baker, who recently killed the president of the

(Continued from Page 2)

frequently meek, unassuming people who rarely express anger or dislike.

At Bellevue Hospital, Drs. Paul Schilder and Lauretta Bender made a study of a group of violent criminals. They asked a series of questions, including: How often you feel like hitting someone? Have you often felt like killing someone?' The answers showed a surprising lack of hostility and aggressiveness.

2. Your health and physical characteristics. Do you believe you can tell a murderer by looking at him? On the contrary, most murderers are neither repulsive-looking nor unusual.

In fact, says criminologist Hans Von Hentig, "most murderers look rather pleasant."

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Murderers are often found to be in poor health. Dr. David Abrahamsen noted a high incidence of ailments in a group of convicts he studied. There were an unusual number with stomach and intestinal disorders, skin troubles and other physical complaints. Other authorities support these findings.

3. Your family life. Margaret Keane, 32-year-old California housewife, killed her husband last New Year's Day while they were eating dinner in a restaurant. She said later that she and her husband had always gotten along well, and she could give no reason for her act. Most murders don't happen that way. Happily married people rarely become murderers. Contrarily, murder among the divorced is a lot more frequent.

5. Your age. Murder is the only crime which is not committed primarily by young people. The murder rate increases with age. True nearly 1,000 murders were committed last year by boys and girls under 21. In several states, 11-,12- and 13-year-olds are serving sentences for murder. But last year five in seven murderers were over 30.

6. Your sex. Chriminology books of a few years back stated that there are usually 20 male murderers for every female. But current facts show that this gap may be closing.

FBI statistics for 1949 indicated that there were 820 women and 5,616 men arrested for murder.

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What then are the reasons for murder?

Criminologists and psychiatrists informed me that the real reasons for murder are never manifest: they can't be determined from external appearances. Not much can be told about the murderer himself from external appearances.

Outwardly, he appears to be a person completely without fear, so strong that he refuses to be frustrated even by the terrible punishment which may await him. But if you scratch this tough outer coating you will invariably find that inside he is overwhelmed with feelings of inferiority and inadequacy. He commits murder, because only by committing the boldest and most daring of all acts can he gain some relief from his sense of weakness.

Of course, all people who grow up feeling insecure and inferior don't murder. Some become alcoholics; some commit suicide; some become sexual perverts; some manage to compensate for their feelings in socially acceptable ways. But thousands do end up as murderers.

Just how and when they are going to murder cannot be predicted. With some, the precipitating factor may be the sudden loss of a job, or disappointment in love.

But many have been provoked by the merest trifles. Recently a man murdered a friend during an argument over two cents; a woman murdered a neighbour who failed to return a borrowed magazine.

On the other hand you might

(Continued from Page 2)

mitting murder, but you won't do it unless you are driven by these devastating feelings of frustration and inferiority.

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Can murder be prevented? Authorities say:

1. If chronic feelings of unhappiness, frustration or inferiority exist, don't ignore them. Look around for some professional adviser—psychiatrist, minister, psychologist. He can work with you to find the underlying cause.

2. Admit that you—like everybody—have some aggressive tendencies toward other people. Don't be afraid or ashamed to admit them. If you feel like blowing your top every once in a while, go ahead. People who consistently deny their true feelings or refuse to express them are most likely to release them suddenly, violently.

Will you be murdered?

Most people believe that, if they are going to be murdered, it will be by a total stranger who will strike without warning or reason. The truth is that most murderers kill people they know well: husbands, wives, sweethearts or friends.

Note also that a victim of murder often causes his death, by literally provoking murder. Authorities have found that many victims were uncongenial people given to nagging, bickering many others were chronic drinkers, many were depressed and unhappy people, who hadn't much desire to live.

Happy, congenial people aren't likely murder victims. They aren't likely to be murderers, either.

SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS

(Continued from Page 2)

come, the answer was that he was on a VERY HIGH PLANE at that time and could not be disturbed! In the same way, the spirit of Subhas Bose was also unavailable, but a reply however came from the spirit world that he was "of the other world now" all right!

A Coimbatore Military Officer named Kalingarayar appears to have shot himself dead in a frenzy. His spirit was invoked, but one of the listeners present appeared to doubt the dead man's voice. "How can I believe that it is you?' the suspicious man asked. "Oh" replied the spirit, 'you need not have that suspicion. Don't you remember, you borrowed a couple of books from me just two days before I left your world? Please return them at once." The man was shocked! It was a fact. The books were forthwith returned.

Mr. Singaravelu who was ADC to Rajaji during the latter's Governorship in West Bengal came as a DSP to Coimbatore in 1948. One day, he consulted the spiritualist about his future through the spirit of Cheiro. "You will be shortly transferred to Madras and will serve under the IG of Police, Sanjivi Pillai", the voice said.

Cheiro also pointed out that Singaravelu would be working in the Anti-Corruption Directorate. This was a shock to the DSP, because Sanjivi Pillai was at that time Director of the Central Intelligence Bureau in New Delhi and there was little prospect of his coming down to Madras! However the surprise of it all was both Sanjivi Pillai and Singaravelu got back to Madras, in no time!

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In another instance, there was a perfect crime committed at Madukarai, where the ACC have their cement factory. When Cheiro was consulted by a local Police Officer, he gave out the name of the offender, as "Karuppannan". The famous soothsayer was asked to describe the man, to which the witty answer was: "His name itself sufficiently explains the man jet black"! The Officer kept the information all to himself for a while. Then, one day, the Police arrested a man called "Karuppannan" and sure, here was the right culprit!

A famous Coimbatore citizen in Mr. Vellingiri Gounder died in 1948 in an auto-accident without leaving a WILL relating to his earthly possessions. Sanjivi invoked his spirit and got the will dictated one day, and the relatives of the deceased were satisfied.

In another Coimbatore Spiritualist Centre, the spirit of Bakshi Ram, Asoka's Court Physician, was invoked, one day. He dictated his autobiography which was recorded. Then, an artist sat down with the planchet and his fingers moved on till a perfect portrait of the great physician was completed. Much later, a famous Italian painter who was in a refugee camp in Coimbatore was commissioned to colour the picture and beautify it but he simply could not do anything with it! Then Bakshi Ram's spirit was consulted and he gave advice: "Don't spoil the picture by colouring or touching up"!

MYSTERY OF VENUS DE MILA

(Continued from Page 4)

happened to it? A very real suspicion remains that Messieurs Percier and Fontaine disposed of evidence so damning to their theories and so derogatory to their precious masterpiece.

Modern opinion inclines to the view that Monsieur Dahay's drawing was right, and that the statue is the work of an obscure sculptor of a period much later than Praxiteles.

What about the arms? Only a portion of a hand holding an apple was available—and it was possible that even this did not belong to the figure. As a matter of fact, it is very uncertain whether anybody had ever actually seen the arms. In any case, they never turned up, and so another point of argument arose. How did they originally fit on? What is the lady supposed to be doing? Who, in fact, is she?

Later experts have variously identified her with Artemis, Nike (the spirit of victory), Venus, or simply a local goddess. They have imagined her with a spear, a shield, a column, or even a male companion.

There is only one strong piece of evidence as to her identity. Few people now doubt that the hand with the apple, which was found with her, belongs to her.

Now, the name of the island where she was discovered, Melos, is the Greek word for "apple". It seems a good guess that she is simply the goddess of the island, bearing in her hand the emblem of her country.

It is unlikely that the question will ever be answered definitely. She remains, as she has always been, surrounded by mystery. Her beauty has earned her the name of "Venus". That she deserves it, nobody will deny. Perhaps it is safest to leave it at that.

For Vacationers

One of the preliminaries to going on a vacation is reading the travel folders and booklets describing hotel accommodations. The unsuspecting tourist will require some interpretation of the terms used:

Conducive to complete relaxation. The place is dead.

A charming atmosphere of rustic simplicity. No inside plumbing.

25th season under same owner-management. Haven't been able to sell the place.

Bathing near-by. The hotel has no swimming pool.

Spacious grounds, 350 acres. You've got to walk two miles from your bungalow to the dining hall.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Masquerading Sea-Serpent

WHEN a Mexican Indian excitedly related how he had landed a sea-serpent from the boiling surf off Newport, California, on February 22, 1901 the local inhabitants scoffed. The Indian triumphantly displayed four tentacles and a strip of flesh about six feet long as proof. Several men finally agreed to view the monster, writes Romeo Mansueti in 'Nature Magazine'.

Along the beach they came upon a strange, snake-like creature about 20 feet long. After gazing with mingled amazement and horror at the spectacle, someone ventured a guess that the animal weighed as much as 500 pounds. Here, at last, was a genuine sea-serpent.

The Indian had seen it thrashing violently in the shallow water, and was frightened by the topmane made up of a scarlet mass of seething tentacles, which were erected by the angry creature.

Whether the Indian landed the floundering creature in a surge of bravery, or whether the waves beached it is not known, but the native was a hero for a day. He excited the admiration of everyone except a small group of ichthyologists who were called to the scene.

Scientist On Scene

One scientist was particularly disgusted to find that the animal was so mutilated by the Indian, who had hacked the creature up in wanton amusement, that it was permanently ruined for museum purposes. The scientists later remarked, "If the Indian had packed the fish in salt, the specimen would have returned him the equivalent of several months' labour."

His concern arose from the fact that here was one of the rarest giant fishes in the world—the oarfish, the veritable enigma of the sea, progenitor of sea-serpent tales.

Since 1771, when the first recorded specimens were described by the Danish naturalist, Morten T. Brunnich, men have tried to delve into its mysterious habits. For example, there is a question of the size of the oarfish. In 1848, Lord Norbury, the head of a well-known firm of fish merchants in Edinburgh, Scotland, related how, during trawling operations, his crew sighted a gigantic serpent-like fish thrashing about. The fearless fishermen captured the animal and spread its carcass out on the deck, the length extending beyond the limits of the 60-foot long vessel from stem to stern. The fishermen were surprised to observe that the breadth of the fish measured five to nine inches, and the dorsal fin was from six to seven inches in depth.

Unfortunately, Lord Norbury seemed inclined to view the giant he had captured with distrust, and ordered the fish cut in pieces and thrown overboard. It was remarkable that the crew seemed to express no great surprise at the size of the specimen, since they asserted that they had met with one much larger. Most specimens that have been examined by scientists range from 10 to 20 feet in length.

Source Of Stories

A large number of sea-serpent stories can be authentically traced to this very rare fish—even though its scarcity has made it almost a marine illusion. The oarfish has often been called a snake and reptile, but it is definitely a fish possessing fin rays, opercular bones, gills, lateral line, and a fish-like anatomy. Notwithstanding all of this, it has consistently, and not untruthfully, been described as a "sea-serpent having a horse's head with a flaming red mane."

A good example of a "sea-serpent" story caused by an oarfish appeared in Professor A. C. Oudeman's classic monograph, 'The Great Sea-serpent'. An English captain reported: "On the 28th of August (1852) about half-past two, we had all gone down below to get ready for dinner, when the first mate called us on deck to see a most extraordinary sight. About 500 yards from the ship there was the head and neck of an enormous snake; he SPOUTED (oarfishes do not spout like whales) a long way from his head; down his back he had a crest like a cock's comb and was going very slowly through the water, but left a wake of about 50 or 60 feet, as if dragging a long body after him, but as we approached him, he went down. His colour was green with light spots. HE WAS SEEN BY EVERY ONE ON BOARD."

'60 Feet Long'

Another English officer's letter written about 1852 disclosed the following: "You will be surprised to hear that we have actually seen the great sea-serpent....(and).... from the noise and excitement I thought the ship was on fire. I rushed on deck, and on looking over the side of the vessel, I saw a most wonderful sight, which I shall recollect as long as I live.

"His head appeared to be 16 feet above the water, and he kept moving it up and down, sometimes showing his enormous neck, which was surmounted with a huge crest in the shape of a saw. It was surrounded by hundreds of birds, and we at first thought it was a dead whale.

He left a track in the water like the wake of a boat, and from what we could see of the head and part of his body, we were led to think he must be about 60 feet in length, but he might be more.

"When we were within a hundred yards he slowly sank into the depths of the sea. While we were at dinner he was seen again, and a midshipman took a sketch of him...."

Feeble In Mind

Many other reasonably accurate and not overly exaggerated descriptions of sea-serpents may well have been attributed to the oarfish. Despite the oarfish's serpentine and menacing stance, its appearance belies its true nature, for, in reality, the creature is perfectly harmless and weak in muscle. Dr. David Starr Jordan, one of America's greatest ichthyologists, spoke of the oarfish as being "feeble in mind," probably alluding to its propensity for getting caught in inextricable situations.

The great oarfish, REGALECUS GLESNE, is considered a deep-water species, and is worldwide in its distribution. It has been captured off Bermuda and southern California, but nowhere else in the United States. It probably lives in the upper or inter mediate layers of the ocean, where it swims about by wave-like movements of its long body. Great storms often drive it shoreward, where the surf may beat it to death.

Although some naturalists have been impressed by the horse-like features of the oarfish's head, the profile of the creature can be compared more closely with a belligerent Boston terrier excluding, of course, the scarlet, plume-like crest.

The latter characteristic would more than excite the most bizarre, hat-collecting whims of Hedda Hopper.

Its Peculiarity

For all its ostentatious mien, the oarfish is a delicate species, possessing a translucent, almost jelly-like body. Mr. C. F. Holder, a famous fisherman, described a young, 24-inch oarfish that was observed at Avalon Bay in southern California as follows: "The fish was a fragile and delicate creature, a very ghost of a fish, which swam along where the water gently lapped the sands with an undulatory motion, looking like one of its names—the ribbon-fish.

The fortunate finder of this specimen could not be persuaded to give it up or sell it, and it was its fate to be pasted upon a piece of board, dried in the sun as a 'curio', where, as if in retaliation at the desecration of so rare a specimen, it soon disappeared."

THE FLESH OF THE OARFISH IS SO WATERY THAT IT SOON SHRIVELS UP INTO A MASS OF GELATINOUS STREAKS.

No one knows what the oarfish feeds upon, and although a minute series of teeth are present in the jaws, it is improbable that it is a rapacious carnivore. In turn, it probably is attacked by voracious sharks and other fishes. The gelatin-like flesh is quite useless as human food, and it is recorded that in Scandinavia even dogs refused to eat it, whether offered raw or cooked.

Before the oarfish was known to science the Norwegians had long spoken of it as the "King of the Herrings," thus the generic name REGALECUS was composed from REX, king, and HALEC, herring. The oarfish was at one time believed to precede or accompany the herring shoals. It receives its name "oarfish" from the appearance of the long pelvic fins.

Beauty & Grace

Zoologists, in particular, have been much impressed by the singular beauty and grace of the oarfish. Professor F. Wood Jones reported an encounter with one from the Indo-Australian Archipelago. He related: "On October 28, 1906, 30 miles south of the Islands of Sumbawa... whilst the ship was hanging on to its cable, at about 10 a.m., a long and very beautiful fish came to the surface at our bow, and stood with his nose close to the cable.

"Baited hooks were thrown to it but it took no notice of them. Attempts were made to hook it or catch it with a running bowline, but without success. Whenever it was touched by a hook or a rope, a crest of a fine red colour was erected from the head. This crest was nearly three feet out of water. The fish slowly sank again but appeared later in the morning again and was at last scrambled on board a boat."

D. Jones continued: "In the water the fish was a wonderful sight. The vivid red dorsal fin, and the scarlet streamers on his sides, and the blue of his head and intense shine of silver of his body made him very beautiful in the clear water."

No other animal has excited the imagination of so many people in all lands as the mythical sea-serpent, and it is encouraging to know that the oarfish is responsible for many of such stories.

It is safe to say that as man plies the ocean in greater numbers, simultaneously unlocking the proverbial Davy Jones' locker, his encounters with the oarfish—to some a sea-serpent in masquerade—will increase. Perhaps it will no longer elicit fabulous, absurd newspaper copy.

One thing is sure, if colour or beauty is a measure of wealth, then the oarfish is one of the real treasures of ocean depths.

OARFISH DECEIVED SEVERAL SAILORS

Real Eye-Opener

Whatever it was that brought Joe, the sea lion, to the rail of his enclosure at the London Zoo must have been worth the trouble—a real eye-opener and a moustache-bristler, too!

STORY OF VISITOR IN PACIFIC

A MEDITERRANEAN PASTIME

Small boys assist the Duke of Edinburgh (right) and some of his officers to prepare a landing place at the mouth of a stream, flowing into the sea off the beach at Marmarice. Water skiing is a favourite sport with the Mediterranean Fleet.

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